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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS:
Air Temp 22-25 (72-65). Tomorrow fair. Temp. 19-25 (66-77).
SUN: 10-15. Yesterday's temp. 19-25 (66-77).
CHANCE: 10-15. Yesterday's temp. 19-25 (66-77).
NEW YORK: Cloudy. Temp. 25-30 (77-86).
Saturday's temp. 25-30 (77-86).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

Egyptians Open Suez Canal After 3-Year Closure

By Henry Tanner

PORT SAID, June 5 (NYT)—Egypt reopened the Suez Canal today, exactly eight years after it was closed by the Arab-Israeli war of June, 1967.

President Anwar Sadat, calling it "the happiest day in my life," stood in a white admiral's uniform on the bridge of the destroyer *El Khams* as it cut a thin chain strung across the canal's try point and steamed south from Port Said harbor at the head of a ceremonial convoy. The first commercial convoy followed two hours later. It was made up of one ship each from Kuwait, Greece, the Soviet Union, China and Yugoslavia.

To Rejoicing in Israel Port in Red Sea

Canal Use Resumes

By Terence Smith

ELATH, Israel, June 5 (NYT)—Israelis were rejoicing in the reopening of the Suez Canal, the people of this Red Sea port gaily contemplated the fact the waterway is likely to be on the town's principal source of income.

The port of Elath, which employs more than 20 per cent of the labor force of the town, stands to lose from 30 to 50 per cent of its general cargo traffic if the canal is closed.

The size of the loss will depend on the still-unresolved question whether cargoes traveling to Israel from foreign-flag ships will be permitted to pass through the waterway.

Egyptian officials have been committed in public, explaining that the decision will depend on the "behavior" and adding the details may have to be stated at the Geneva peace conference. Press reports from Israel have stated that permission will be granted, but there is no clear indication when.

Interests Opposed
The issue is an important one for Israel, since it would constitute a kind of tacit political acceptance that this country has a right to win from the loss. But in this case, Israel's economic interests and Elath's economic interests are diametrically opposed.

If Israeli cargoes in fact use the canal, it's going to hurt, said Elad, the 37-year-old manager of the Elath port, said in an interview here. "We could as much as half of our general cargo traffic between Israel and the Far East," he said.

That traffic totals over 600,000 tons annually and includes items as cars and electronic products from Japan, grains and other raw materials from Southeast Asia and other raw materials from East Africa, all of which would be transported more cheaply through Ashdod and Haifa, Israel's two Mediterranean ports, both of which are much closer to the Suez Canal than Elath.

Elad said that the Suez Canal is expected to sound the death knell for the much-advertised "land bridge" between the Red Sea and the Mediterranean, immediately after the canal was closed in 1967, the government said on Page 2, Col. 3.

The American sources did not cite a date for the shipment's passage, and they expressed strong doubt that Israel would make a prior announcement, the AP said. "In that sense, there will be no test case," an official stated. "Our understanding is that the goods will be shipped through without either side acknowledging it."

Israeli newspaper reports that a Liberian freighter carrying sugar to Israel was headed for the canal prompted Washington to suggest to Israel that the freighter turn away. The vessel then changed course to avoid the waterway, the AP quoted Washington sources as saying.

The Sixth of October—so named after the day in 1973 when the canal was closed—was the day the canal was reopened, the government said on Page 2, Col. 3.

The Northrop lawyers reported that the money had been paid to Adnan Khashoggi, a Middle Eastern businessman who has served as an agent for a number of U.S. arms manufacturers, including Northrop.

The money, according to the testimony, was paid to Mr. Khashoggi in cash in 1971 and 1972. The subcommittee was reported to have voted not to release the names of the two generals because Northrop's lawyers said they did not know whether the \$450,000 had actually been delivered to the generals.

Mr. Khashoggi, son of the personal physician to the late King Faisal of Saudi Arabia, declared in a statement relayed from Paris that he was "shocked by this kind of rumor and speculation about bribes of Saudi Arabian generals."

"There is no foundation to such reports and it's an insult to my country," he said. "Despite any impression that anyone might have," he said, "I am proud to be a Saudi Arabian general." (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

By the End of the Summer
Oil Nations Talk of Raising Their Prices by \$4 a Barrel

WASHINGTON, June 5 (WP)—The world's oil-exporting countries began talking today about raising prices in September by as much as \$4 a barrel. Officials in Iran, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Iraq all mentioned sharply higher oil prices by the end of the summer. The talk took most U.S. oilmen and government energy experts by surprise. They were expecting a \$2-a-barrel increase in September.

"I am surprised by those kinds of numbers," Federal Energy Administrator Frank Zarb said in a telephone interview. "They're a lot higher than anything that can be justified by economics."

Customary Practice
Iran took the lead in talking up the world oil price, which has become a customary practice when exporters start thinking about getting higher prices for their oil. Iran was the first to raise prices on at least two occasions in 1973 when the world price quadrupled.

The national Iranian oil company, published advertisements today in The Washington Post and The New York Times justifying the need for higher prices. The ads said that world oil prices "should be in line with the cost of producing alternative sources of energy," presumably meaning natural gas extracted from coal and oil from shale.

These alternate fuel costs have risen in recent years, the ads went on to the equivalent of \$10 to \$15 a barrel, with inflation continuing to push them higher. The ads said that imported oil was "low in price" compared with these alternate fuels.

In Tehran, the governor of Iran's Central Bank said today that the oil cartel would have to raise prices to offset a loss in revenue due to a 55-per-cent inflation rate in the last year. He said that a decline in the dollar's purchasing power made everything Iran bought with its oil dollars cost more.

"An early upward revision of oil prices has become impera-



PRO-EEC—Conservative leader Margaret Thatcher and Labor Prime Minister Harold Wilson arriving at London polling stations to vote in the European referendum.



Senate Also Probes Firm's Europe Ties

Aides Say Northrop Bribed Saudis

WASHINGTON, June 5 (NYT)—A Senate subcommittee, investigating U.S. firms' payoffs to foreign officials, reportedly has been told by lawyers for the Northrop Corp. that the company paid out \$450,000 to bribe two Saudi Arabian generals to recommend their country's purchase of Northrop F-5 fighter planes in 1971 and 1972.

The Senate unit, the Foreign Relations Subcommittee on Multinational Corporations, is also trying to determine if a Swiss firm, set up secretly by Northrop, was established as a cover for bribes.

Investors in the Swiss company are said to have included government officials of nations belonging to NATO—persons in a position to influence their countries' decision on procuring military hardware. The firm served as an intermediary or consulting organization on a portion of Northrop's aerospace sales in Europe.

Northrop was eliminated several months ago from an intense competition to sell a new generation of fighter planes to Norway, Denmark, Belgium and the Netherlands. The U.S. Air Force chose the General Dynamics F-16 and the four NATO nations have narrowed their consideration to the F-16 and France's Mirage F-1E.

\$34 Million in Fees
Although it was previously reported that Northrop paid \$30 million in agents' and consultants' fees, the disclosure of the alleged bribes for the two Saudi generals was the first indication that some of the payments may have been illegal. Such payoffs would not have violated U.S. law but would be against Saudi law.

Northrop's lawyers made the disclosure Tuesday at a closed session of the Senate subcommittee. Their testimony was revealed yesterday in a Hearst newspaper article, which quoted Sen. Dick Clark, D-Iowa, a subcommittee member, as telling reporters about the lawyers' disclosure. A Clark aide said that the information had been given out in what was thought to be an unquoteable background briefing, and Sen. Clark refused to comment further.

A Northrop spokesman refused to confirm or deny the Hearst report. The Northrop lawyers reported-



Adnan Khashoggi

ly testified that the bribe money had been paid to Adnan Khashoggi, a Middle Eastern businessman who has served as an agent for a number of U.S. arms manufacturers, including Northrop.

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EEC Referendum

Millions in U.K. Vote On Future of Market

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON, June 5 (NYT)—Millions of voters went to the polls today to vote in a historic referendum on whether Britain should remain in the Common Market.

As they walked into polling stations in schools, churches, community centers, pubs and garages, the British seemed ready to endorse continued membership and to end more than two decades of uncertainty over Britain's relations with Western Europe. The results of the national referendum—the first in British history—will not be announced until tomorrow afternoon.

The polls projected a large "yes" victory and the majority of those interviewed after voting said they backed the government's recommendation to stay in the nine-nation European Economic Community.

On the basis of interviews with 10,000 voters, the Independent Television network forecast a yes vote of 68.3 per cent.

At stake in broad terms was the future course of Western Europe—its plans for cooperation and its hopes for closer unity. A "no" vote, supported by a parliamentary decision to withdraw from the EEC, undoubtedly would lead to a period of paralysis and division in Europe.

[Share prices on the London Stock Exchange set another high for the year today, with brokers crediting the gains to growing confidence that the referendum would approve continued membership in the EEC.]

[The Financial Times index of 30 leading shares rose 8.3 points in late trading, closing at 355.3—its highest level since Nov. 29, 1973.]

Most Important
The sense of history was underscored this morning by newspaper headlines. "The Most Important Day Since the War," said the mass-circulation Daily Mirror.

About 40 million were eligible to vote when the polls opened at 7 a.m. on a gray day in most parts of the country. The turnout was small in the early hours but picked up this evening.

It was a regular working day throughout the country and the polling stations remained open until 10 p.m. The experts predicted a turnout of more than 60 per cent, as against 72 and 78 per cent in the two general elections last year.

The question on the ballot was: "Do you think that the United Kingdom should stay in the European Community (Common Market)?" Voters were asked to put an "X" in either a "yes" or "no" box and drop the ballots in a black box used in past general elections for many years.

Voters Are Weary
Voters, many of them bewildered and weary after more than five weeks of intense campaigning by both sides, reflected their confusion to the last. Some said they did not know how they would vote until they reached the polling station; others said they changed their minds at the last minute.

Reflecting concern over reports of apathy, volunteers for both sides were out early in London today, providing rides to the polling stations for the elderly and invalids in nursing homes and hospitals. Andrew Alexander, an organizer for the "Get Britain Out" brigades in working-class districts of northeast London, was up early distributing leaflets at subway stops.

"There aren't any rules in this game," said Mr. Alexander, noting the unique nature of the referendum.

endum. "It's difficult to see what people are going to do. None of us have experience in this kind of voting."

Prime Minister Harold Wilson, whose political future hinges on the outcome of the voting, walked a quarter of a mile from his home on Lord North Street, near the Houses of Parliament, to vote this morning. His Cabinet split

on the recommendation to the British to vote yes and a rejection by the voters could well lead to his downfall.

Around the world, the result of today's voting is awaited with some anxiety. Britain's partners in the EEC, who have been bogged down for more than a year in negotiations over changes (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



ANTI-EEC—British Industry Minister Anthony Wedgwood Benn and his daughter arriving at London polling station.

\$30-Million Incentive

U.S. Said to Sweeten Jet Deal With Offer for Belgian Guns

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, June 5 (NYT)—The United States offered to buy \$30 million worth of a new Belgian machine gun as an incentive for Belgium to buy 116 of the new F-16 jet fighters, a Defense Department official said yesterday.

The offer was made last Monday by Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger to Belgium's defense minister, Paul Vanden Boeynants, in a move to outbid France's Mirage F-1E and to seal a controversial deal on the F-16. Belgium's Cabinet yesterday postponed a final decision on the F-16 until Saturday and both the Defense Department and Belgian authorities have tried to clamp a tight lid on information about the conclusion of the exchange.

But U.S. officials and weapons industry authorities said that Belgium would purchase the U.S. jet fighter and would announce completion of the deal next Tuesday in Brussels.

Belgium had been under great pressure from France to choose the Mirage F-1E and has held out on joining three other Western European countries in a consortium for the \$2-billion purchase of 345 U.S. jet fighters.

Last month, Norway, the Netherlands and Denmark declared their intention "in principle" to buy the F-16 on the condition that Belgium join them in a deal that would lower the F-16 price because of the prospect of mass production.

France attempted to keep Belgium interested in the Mirage by offering to purchase a sizable quantity of Belgian rifles. An arms industry official said, "That arrangement fell through when the bid for 16,000 machine guns was made by Mr. Schlesinger, he said."

A State Department official said it was the first time in recent memory that the United States had made such a "two-way street" offer in an arms deal, although the Defense Department has been telling Belgium for the last six months that the United States wanted to buy Belgian arms.

The impact of the F-16 deal will be felt not only in the United States, the consortium countries and France, but also in Sweden, according to informed officials.

A Scandinavian diplomat remarked that Sweden—reckoning at the last minute on the possibility that Belgium would break up the proposed four-country consortium by favoring the Mirage—offered Denmark a 25-per-cent reduction last Monday on its Viggen jet fighter.

The offer of 58 Viggens at about \$335 million would undercut the sales price of \$348 million for 58 of the General Dynamics F-16s.

"Denmark's purchase of the F-16 means the end of the Swedish military aviation industry," said the diplomat. "They can still compete in this generation of fighters if they sell the Viggen, but they will have to give up otherwise."

Blocked by Small Party
BRUSSELS, June 5 (Reuters)—The smallest party in the Belgian coalition government is blocking the cabinet from choosing the U.S. F-16, informed sources said today.

The sources said that the Rassemblement Wallon, an extremist French-language party with four members in the 29-member Cabinet, was pushing for the French Mirage to be chosen.



OFFICIAL OPENING—Egyptian President Anwar Sadat gives Suez Canal Authority official (back to camera) the document handing the canal over to civilian control.

Catholics, Maoists Also Criticized

Lisbon Government Accuses Socialists of Sowing Division

LISBON, June 5 (UPI).—The Socialist party, the Catholic Church and a radical Maoist group all were criticized by the government and government-controlled news media today for protests they have made that were allegedly disruptive to the Portuguese revolution.

A communiqué from the ruling Armed Forces Movement reasserted the movement's determination "not to allow the freedoms won by the April 25 (1974) coup to be used or endangered by reactionaries, even if they are disguised as revolutionaries."

Costa Gomes Seeks Help From EEC

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, June 5 (UPI).—Portuguese President Francisco de Costa Gomes said today that the political future of his country depended on its economic development and expressed hope that the European Economic Community would be able to help.

Gen. Costa Gomes's talks with French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing occurred two days after Garret FitzGerald, chairman of the EEC's Council of Ministers, completed talks in Lisbon with Portuguese leaders on possibilities for loans to Portugal from the European Investment Bank.

During his two days of meetings with Gen. Costa Gomes, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has stressed the need to improve Portugal's ties to the community. In a dinner toast last night, he said that the EEC would help Portugal to the degree that Portugal's political "choices" reflected the values of the community.

1972 Trade Pact

French sources said today that the Portuguese delegation here has asked for a revision of the 1972 commercial agreement with the community, and for a special meeting with the EEC Council of Ministers on improving relations.

Those subjects first came up 10 days ago at a Dublin meeting of the EEC foreign ministers when it was agreed that the EEC would consider strengthening ties with Lisbon if the Portuguese "economic order is founded on a political basis common to the community."

The Portuguese today were stressing that they were not seeking direct aid from France or the community, but were interested in European Investment Bank loans. In the past, the bank's loans have usually gone to countries within the community for industrial and infrastructural development.

2 Guerrillas Hijack a Train, Kill Guard in Basque Region

MADRID, June 5 (UPI).—Two suspected separatist guerrillas today commandeered a train in the Basque region and shot its two-man police guard, killing one and injuring the other.

Government sources said the gunmen then ordered the engineer to stop the train at a point where a getaway car was waiting for them.

The incident marked the growing violence in the northern Basque region where suspected members of the Basque Euzkadi Ta Askatuna (ETA) movement dedicated to Basque independence have been accused of killing six policemen in the past two months.

The two guerrillas boarded the San Sebastian-to-Bilbao electric train at the stop of Amorebieta, sources said. As it got moving, one of them drew a pistol on the engineer and the other cut down the two Guardia Civil (armed rural police) with a burst of tommy-gun fire, they said.

Death Toll Is 33

According to statistics published in the Spanish press, 33 people have died in Basque political violence in the last seven years.

Seven weeks ago, the government partly suspended civil rights in Vizcaya and Guipuzcoa, two of the most unruly of the four Basque provinces, and later

group was counterrevolutionary. Outlawed as a political party but tolerated as an association, the movement lost 250 of its leaders and supporters last Thursday in a raid on its headquarters. Most are still imprisoned, despite noisy demonstrations by the largely student movement.

The Socialists and the church are challenging the government over press freedom, while the Movement for the Reorganization of the Proletariat Party is angry about the mass arrests.

Two government-controlled newspapers accused the Socialist party of trying to sow "division, confusion and confusion" in Portugal's revolution.

The editorials in O Seculo and Diario de Noticias added fuel to an internal political crisis renewed by a Socialist party threat to pull its two ministers out of the military-civilian coalition Cabinet unless the newspaper Republica reappears by Saturday.

Republica Still Closed

A similar demand from the party, which won the most votes in the April 25 election for the Constituent Assembly, resulted in a promise from the Armed Forces Movement that the paper would be back in circulation this week. But the official go-ahead has not yet been made.

One of Portugal's only non-Communist dailies, Republica was ordered closed May 20 after Communist printers refused to work unless its Socialist editorial policy was changed.

Diario de Noticias warned that debate in the Socialist-dominated Constituent Assembly "could distract and retard such grand responsibilities as the battle of production, organization of the masses, popular vigilance and more."

The criticism of the Catholic Church came in a commentary on a government radio station. It described the church as "mad" for calling the workers' takeover of its Radio Renaissance as an "assault against freedom of information."

The commentator said the seizure of the pop music and mass station was only part of the revolutionary process.

Europe to Study Oil-Rig Defense

THE HAGUE, June 5 (Reuters).—Officials from seven countries on the North Sea decided today to set up a committee to study the protection of offshore oil rigs and gas pipelines from terrorist attacks and sabotage.

Dutch Defense Minister Henk Vredeling, speaking at the one-day meeting, warned that such installations were highly vulnerable to such attacks.

The pact will also study means of joint assistance in cases of disaster, such as ships colliding with oil installations.

Represented were Belgium, Britain, Denmark, France, West Germany, Norway and the Netherlands.

clamped a news blackout on them. The policeman killed in the early morning incident was identified as Mariano Roman, a father of five.

The incident was the first known bloodshed in the Basque country since Monday when a German tourist died of a gunshot wound. Police had fired at her car for failing to stop at a roadblock near San Sebastian.

Tension was reported from other parts of the country. In Madrid, armed police guarded key points and the three university campuses following a wave of wildcat strikes and student demonstrations yesterday during which police arrested scores of people. Government sources put their number at about 100, while opposition sources said at least three times that many were detained.

[Police in Madrid tonight dispersed a group of about 400 people attempting to present a letter to the minister of information demanding democratic institutions in Spain, according to Reuters.]

In Barcelona, demonstrators clashed with police last night, injuring one policeman by throwing a fire-bomb at his jeep.

In Burgos, five alleged members of an underground Basque organization, among them a monk, went on trial before a military court charged with terrorism. They face sentences of up to 25 years. The trial was being held behind closed doors.



OPEN AGAIN—Thousands throng Port Said docks as the first passenger ships steam through reopened canal.

Egypt Reopens the Suez Canal After an Eight-Year Closure

(Continued from Page 1)

Egyptian forces crossed the canal during the last war—reached Ismailia, halfway down the 102-mile-long waterway, in just over five hours.

The U.S. cruiser Little Rock, flagship of the Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean, had joined the ceremonial convoy unexpectedly. It sailed in fourth position and was the only non-Egyptian vessel in the five-ship convoy.

Its presence was seen here as a demonstration that U.S.-Egyptian relations are growing steadily closer and that the meeting between Mr. Ford and Mr. Sadat, though not followed by any publicity announcements, had been a success.

The appearance of the Little Rock was the more striking because, from a strategic viewpoint, the opening of the canal serves the interests of the Soviet fleet much more than that of the U.S. Navy.

The canal gives Soviet warships a short cut from the Black Sea through the Mediterranean to the Indian Ocean, where the Russians have a growing number of naval bases. Up till now, Soviet vessels had to sail west through the Mediterranean and then around Africa.

U.S. naval forces are far less dependent on a link between the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean.

For Egypt, the presence of such a large U.S. ship had considerable symbolic value because it demonstrated that the U.S. Navy regards the canal as clear and danger-free, officials here said.

There had been concern in international shipping circles about the canal's safety.

International insurance companies last week set extremely high premiums for cargoes going through the canal—0.25 per cent of the value of the shipment.

But yesterday, the companies in London announced that they had decided to cut this in half, to 0.125 per cent, according to press reports.

The new rate, however, is still very high and the Egyptians hope that it will soon be reduced as it becomes evident that traffic is functioning normally.

Fees Doubled

Egypt announced on May 24 that fees for ships using the canal will be about twice the rate that prevailed before 1967. The new rate will be close to 50 U.S. cents per ton of cargo. It will be calculated in special drawing rights, an international monetary unit created eight years ago to cope with currency fluctuations.

Guerrilla Attacks Hit Israeli Town And Jerusalem

KIRYAT SHEMONA, Israel, June 5 (UPI).—Arab guerrillas staged a rocket attack on this northern Israeli town and threw a hand grenade at policemen in Jerusalem today in attempts to mark the eighth anniversary of the 1967 war.

The military command said the rockets were fired from Lebanese territory and hit in and around this town, two miles from the frontier. Residents said six rockets hit the area within 25 minutes and damaged a kindergarten and set fire to a stand of trees on a nearby hill. One resident was slightly wounded.

In April 1974, three guerrillas slipped into Kiryat Shmona from Lebanon and killed 15 Israelis in an apartment house before being killed by Israeli soldiers.

In Jerusalem, police said a grenade was thrown from a house near the Justice Ministry building, bounced off a passing tourist bus and exploded near a group of police and civil guardsmen. One civilian and one civil guardsman were slightly wounded.

Only Drug Charges

PARIS, June 5 (UPI).—Customs officials at Orly Airport today arrested two Malaysian women who they said tried to smuggle more than 6.6 pounds of heroin into France, airport officials said.

Alitalia Cancels Flights

ROME, June 5 (Reuters).—The Italian airline Alitalia today canceled 10 international and 14 internal flights because of a 24-hour strike by refusing personnel at Rome's Fiumicino airport. Foreign airlines were not affected.

Frenchman Escapes Kidnappers in Chad

PARIS, June 5 (AP).—A French Cooperation Ministry spokesman announced today that a Frenchman abducted more than a year ago by Touareg rebel tribesmen in northern Chad has escaped to Libya.

He is Marc Combe, a farm expert who was abducted near Bardai, together with a French woman and two West German development helpers, on April 21, 1974. The ministry official said Mr. Combe arrived in Libya a week ago, but he said he did not know the circumstances of the escape.

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U.S. Is Urged To Act If UN Expels Israel

Moynihan Supports Cutting Off Funds

By Richard Homan

WASHINGTON, June 5 (UPI).—Daniel Moynihan, nominated to be the U.S. representative at the United Nations, said yesterday that the United States should "withdraw its financial support and suspend its participation in the General Assembly if a Third World move to expel Israel succeeds."

He also agreed with recommendations by members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that the United States should work harder within the UN to increase the effectiveness of a UN agency that is supposed to control the proliferation of nuclear weapons capabilities.

Mr. Moynihan, testifying at his confirmation hearing, said that to have the maximum impact on nations considering support for a move to expel Israel, the United States should publicly state in advance that it would suspend its own participation.

"We should tell them now before they have frozen their ideas," Mr. Moynihan said.

Mr. Moynihan, a former ambassador to India, advocated a more aggressive U.S. approach in the United Nations toward Third World nations that engage in a "systematic assassination of the American reputation."

He disagreed with questioners who suggested that his approach would put the United States in a position of "confrontation" with many of the 77 nonaligned UN members. "Far from confrontation, this is really engagement," he said.

Sen. Howard Baker, R-Tenn., and Sen. Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., called on Mr. Moynihan and the Ford administration to strengthen the International Atomic Energy Agency, a UN-related agency based in Vienna that was established nearly two decades ago to promote peaceful uses of atomic power and prevent diversion of nuclear products to weapons.

Saudi Bribe Is Linked To Northrop

(Continued from Page 1)

U.S. officials have expressed their hopes that Britain would remain inside the community.

Even China is backing a yes vote because of its growing interest in close links with a strong U.S. The Soviet Union, however, has not kept secret its hopes that Britain would pull out and thus contribute to a period of disintegration in Western Europe.

With a no vote here, for example, Denmark would reconsider its membership.

The votes will be counted tomorrow by regions and countries, rather than parliamentary districts, to prevent embarrassment to members of Parliament. Members, for example, will not know whether the people in their district supported their view on the EEC or not.

The delay in announcing the results stems from logistical problems resulting from this change.

Kissinger Aide Said Shifting To Waldheim Staff

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., June 5 (UPI).—UN officials revealed yesterday that William Buffum, one of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's key aides, will leave the U.S. Foreign Service to become the chief U.S. adviser to UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim.

The move, part of a major shake-up of the top-ranking Americans in the UN Secretariat, is seen as an attempt to halt the erosion of U.S. influence here by having an experienced career diplomat become the UN's American under secretary.

In the tradition of Soviet under secretaries here, he is expected to speak in UN councils with the voice of his nation's government, rather than as an impartial civil servant in the style of the late Ralph Bunche.

The official pointed out that the Defense Security Assistance Agency, which watches over American military sales to foreign powers, has asked the Saudi government to take a look at the reported \$45-million fee to determine whether it is reasonable in light of the services here, he is expected to speak in UN councils with the voice of his nation's government, rather than as an impartial civil servant in the style of the late Ralph Bunche.

3 Killed in Angola As Guerrilla Units Resume Fighting

LUANDA, Angola, June 5 (Reuters).—At least three persons were killed today when the Angolan guerrillas resumed fighting with the government forces.

The Portuguese commander of the Luanda military area tonight confined the troops of all three liberation movements to barracks, warning that anyone violating the order would be shot if he tried to resist arrest.

Several hundred white settlers staged a silent demonstration here earlier today to demand repatriation to Portugal.

Many of the settlers had fled from recent fighting between supporters of the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) and the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA).

Shooting broke out Tuesday in the northern town of Cabinda. This followed a weekend of violence in Cabinda and the town of Carmona in which 11 persons died.

News Analysis

Ford's Trip a Personal Success

By Philip Shabecoff

WASHINGTON, June 5 (NYT).—Except for a tumble down an airline ramp, President Ford suffered no embarrassments during a week of nonstop diplomatic activity that ended in Rome Tuesday.

In fact, the President can point to several achievements as a result of his seven-day trip and the preceding discussions at the International Energy Agency and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. The achievements are modest, but nonetheless real.

Accordingly, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and White House officials who accompanied the President are describing the trip as a success.

The initial reaction from Congress indicates no inclination to quarrel with this assessment.

Sen. Mike Mansfield of Montana and Sen. Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota, Democratic members of the Foreign Relations Committee, praised the President's efforts.

"He has done about as well as can be expected," said Sen. Mansfield, who is the majority leader in the Senate. "He showed he had a lot of personal stamina and enhanced his own personal standing."

Rep. Donald Fraser, D-Minn., a member of the International Relations Committee, commented that it was good for the President to get first-hand exposure in conducting diplomacy. But he added that "most of us really don't know enough to make a judgment."

The Issues

Mr. Ford dealt with a number of issues during the visit to Western Europe. They included the erosion of NATO, the Greek-Turkish dispute over Cyprus, the apparent drift of Portugal toward Communism, U.S. bases in Spain and the latter's relationship to the North Atlantic alliance.

But these issues were not the reason for the trip. His real goal, as described by his aides, was to establish his foreign policy credentials.

This was Mr. Ford's first trip to Europe as President. He has been urged by his advisers to accept a number of invitations to meet with the heads of government of the Atlantic alliance as a group.

He also reportedly placed importance on establishing personal contact with President Anwar Sadat of Egypt. While House aides also acknowledge that the well-publicized conduct of high diplomacy would not hurt Mr. Ford politically at home.

The reaction in Brussels, Madrid, Salzburg and Rome suggests that Mr. Ford acquiesced himself well in establishing his diplomatic credentials. At the meeting of the Atlantic alliance in Brussels, for example, he was the star of the show, no small feat when Mr. Kissinger is also a member of the cast.

Good Impressions

The European leaders spoke favorably of Mr. Ford's directness and openness. Mr. Sadat said he was impressed by Mr. Ford's warmth, sincerity and desire for peace.

Beyond the personal gains, the trip produced some positive achievements on the issues. The consensus after the Atlantic meeting seemed to be that Western unity had been enhanced.

The scope of the discussions was expanded beyond military and political considerations to include the crucial issue of economic relationships, an approach the United States had been urging for some time.

Mr. Ford apparently succeeded in convincing the allies that the United States remains committed to the defense of Western Europe, despite the ending of U.S. involvement in Indo-China.

The President raised the issue of how Portugal's turn toward the left would affect its membership in the Atlantic alliance. He also pressed the case for a closer relationship of Spain to the alliance, a subject shunned in the past because of internal political considerations of the Western European members.

Although Greece and Turkey wanted no U.S. mediation in their dispute over Cyprus, leaders of the two countries did get together for discussions after the North Atlantic meeting, the first time in years this has happened.

Talks With France

In Madrid, the President was received with pomp and he engaged in the delicate task of negotiating with both the 8-year-old Generalissimo Francisco Franco and with his probable successors.

And following the meeting between Mr. Ford and Mr. Sadat, the move toward peace in the Middle East, at a summit in the breakdown of Mr. Kissinger's shuttle diplomacy in March, resumed—or, at least, so the aides said.

However, Mr. Ford's trip produced no fundamental change any of these issues. The Atlantic alliance is still riddled with internal disputes. The Portuguese problem is unresolved. The situation on Cyprus is still dangerous. The question of U.S. bases in Spain is not settled. And peace in the Middle East is still far away.

In fact, whether Mr. Ford accomplished anything of more than transient value remains to be seen. The breadth of issues covered, the number of discussions held and the speed of the trip, such a brief period of time would seem to raise questions about whether President's activities in diplomacy have been profound or superficial.

2 Killed in Japan Riot

TOKYO, June 5 (UPI).—A group of leftist students with steel pipes attacked some students belonging to a far-right group on the Osaka University campus yesterday, killing two and injuring four, police said.

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'Murder Not Minor'**Senator Faults Rockefeller For Dismissing CIA 'Plots'**

By Robert J. Jackson

WASHINGTON, June 5 (AP)—Charging that the CIA was involved in "murder plots," Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, yesterday attacked what he said were suggestions by Vice-President Rockefeller that the agency had committed only minor illegalities.

"I believe that it's necessary to dispel any notion that the misdeeds we are investigating are minor matters," said Sen. Church.

House Passes Extension of Voting Rights

By Richard L. Lyons

WASHINGTON, June 5 (AP)—The House last night passed a 10-year extension of the 1965 Voting Rights Act and expanded its coverage to protect minority groups discriminated against because they cannot speak English.

The bill was sent to the Senate by a vote of 341 to 70 after a final effort to cut out the extension to seven years was defeated by a voice vote.

Senate leaders plan to hold the House bill on the Senate floor when it is received there today rather than refer it to the Judiciary Committee headed by Sen. James Eastland, D-Miss., a long-time foe of civil rights legislation. The intent is not to bypass the committee but to have a bill the Senate can act on soon after the Fourth of July session. Eastland attempted delaying tactics. The law expires in August.

Authority for Registrars Among provisions that were extended by the House bill was authority to send in U.S. registrars and voting observers to prevent discrimination because of race, to require pre-clearance from the attorney general or U.S. District Court here of any change in voting laws by a covered state and to make permanent the suspension of literacy tests which were a major tool for discrimination.

Sections that expand coverage to minority groups provide protection in voting districts where Asian-Americans, American Indians, Alaskan natives and Spanish-speaking Americans make up more than 5 per cent of the population and their illiteracy in English is higher than the national average. Registration forms and ballots must be provided in the language they understand.

Protection was limited to those groups because the House Judiciary Committee received no information that any other groups were discriminated against because of inability to understand English.

During two days of voting, every attempt to weaken the bill was defeated by wide margins. Efforts by Texans to exempt their state from coverage because of its large population of Spanish-speaking Mexican-Americans were rejected.

An amendment to extend protection beyond the four language-minority groups to all citizens who speak a language other than English was rejected, 253 to 156, on the ground that there was no evidence that others were discriminated against.

A MIRV Missile Tested by Russia

WASHINGTON, June 5 (AP)—The Soviet Union has test-fired a huge SS-18 missile with multiple warheads (MIRV) into the Pacific for the first time in more than a year, the Pentagon disclosed last night.

It said the SS-18 was fired from central Russia and landed about 600 miles north of Midway Island on Tuesday evening.

The announcement said the test involved a multiple-warhead version of the highest Soviet ICBM, but did not say how many dummy warheads were involved.

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who heads a Senate committee probing U.S. intelligence agencies. "Murder plots are not a minor matter and the CIA has been implicated in this kind of activity," he said.

Sen. Church made his remarks at a breakfast meeting of reporters. He later reinforced them after the committee had held its fourth closed-door session with William Colby, the CIA director.

Alleging that the CIA had been involved in past "plots" to kill foreign leaders and others, Sen. Church referred to such activity as "an abomination."

He said he based his statements on testimony his committee has heard from several witnesses. He implied that the CIA had gone beyond the planning stage and had actually attempted or accomplished assassinations.

"Our is not a wicked country and we cannot abide a wicked government," Sen. Church said at the breakfast.

Reporting Monday on his committee's five-month inquiry into CIA affairs, Mr. Rockefeller told reporters: "There are things that have been done which are in contradiction to the statutes, but in comparison to the total effort, they are not major."

He said the panel, which will report to President Ford tomorrow, had found some illegal actions by the CIA but no widespread pattern of misconduct.

Asked about Sen. Church's remarks, Mr. Rockefeller said yesterday that the senator had misunderstood him. The Vice-President said he never intended to dismiss all the allegations against the CIA as minor. He said he had sought to answer newsmen's questions about whether there were massive violations of the statutes that outlaw domestic spying by the CIA.

Mr. Rockefeller also said his report will deal with alleged assassination plots.

Sen. Church said he was "concerned about the apparent attempt of certain members of the Rockefeller Commission to lead the public to believe that any misdeeds of the CIA were minor and that the agency has been relatively without guilt."

He said he was referring to both Mr. Rockefeller and C. Douglas Dillon, a former Treasury secretary and a commission member. Mr. Dillon said last month that the CIA had conducted itself lawfully, aside from "one or two rather major exceptions."

Mr. Church refused to say in what years the alleged plots occurred or who the targets were. However, the committee is known to be focusing on charges that the CIA was involved in plans to assassinate Cuban Premier Fidel Castro in the early 1960s.

House Probe Chief Allegedly Hid Facts

WASHINGTON, June 5 (NYT)—Rep. Lucien Nedzi, D-Mich., chief of the House investigation of the CIA, learned about the agency's involvement in assassination plots and domestic illegalities more than a year ago and did not call for a congressional probe, authoritative intelligence sources reported yesterday.

Despite the fact that in secret agency briefings he was told about serious CIA violations of the law, Rep. Nedzi did not inform the House or call for an investigation, these sources said. Several members of the House Select Committee on Intelligence, which Rep. Nedzi chairs, reacted strongly to the disclosure.

Rep. James Stanton, D-Ohio, said, "Any member who knows of illegal acts committed by the CIA and who has oversight responsibilities involving the CIA and who fails to try to correct them by informing the members of the House of Representatives would appear to have impaired his ability to conduct an impartial investigation."

Rep. Michael Harrington, D-Mass., said that if Rep. Nedzi had a complete knowledge of violations and had not told the other members of the investigating committee, it was "a deliberate effort to mislead us."

Italian Is Freed From Abductors In Hour Gunfight

ALESSANDRIA, Italy, June 5 (AP)—Vittorio Gancia, 43-year-old member of a vermouth-producing family, was freed today after a gun battle between police and his kidnappers. A woman accomplice of the kidnappers was killed and three police agents were wounded.

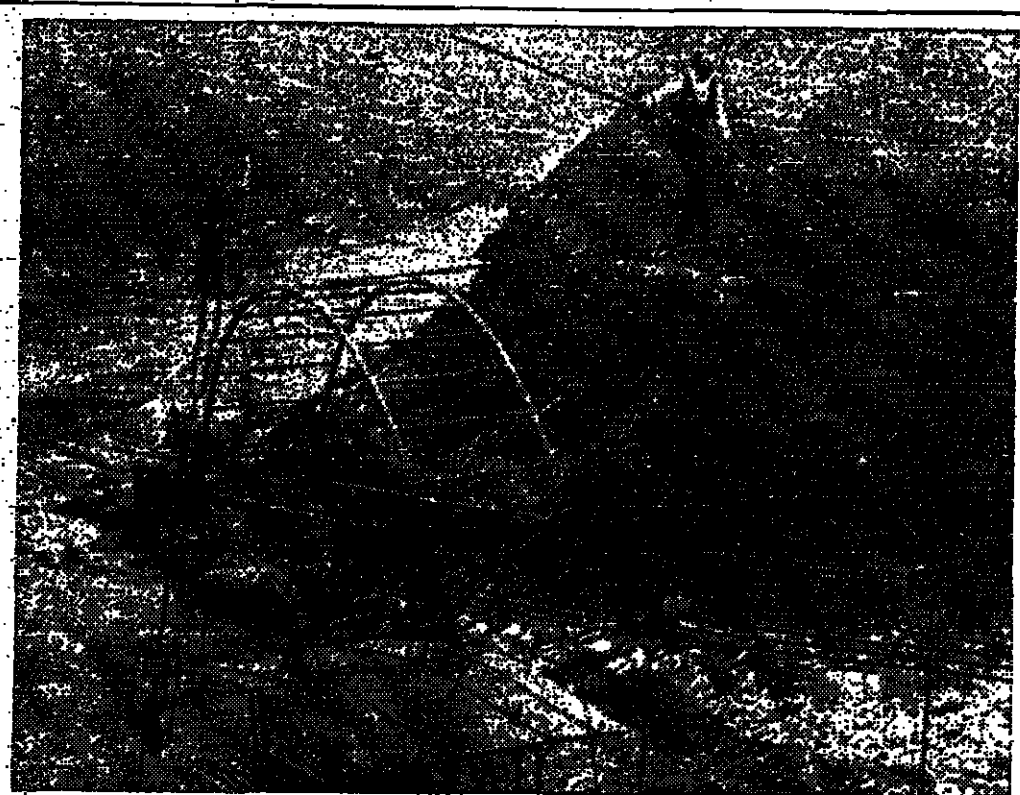
Mr. Gancia was left unharmed as his kidnappers fled while police stormed their hideaway in a farmhouse near this northern Italian city.

"I was scared stiff," Mr. Gancia said, "I thought one of the kidnappers would finish me off."

One of three police agents wounded in the hour-long gun battle was in serious condition and another officer had his left arm amputated, police said.

Mr. Gancia, the 28th kidnapping victim in Italy this year, was abducted and held near his castle last night.

It was not known if the kidnappers were members of an urban guerrilla group or a non-political gang seeking only ransom.



PROVING A DANGEROUS POINT—Frenchman Henri Rechatin walking on cable over Whirlpool Gorge near Niagara Falls this week. Motorcycle driven by man behind him carries his wife in an aerial contraption (below). He performed feat to prove he is a professional and obtain right to walk tightrope over the falls.

'Miserable' Quality, Lawmaker Asserts**Italy Is Said to Get Poor U.S. Wheat**

By Dan Morgan

WASHINGTON, June 5 (WP)—U.S. grain exporters have shipped Italian flour mills and pasta factories "miserable" quality durum wheat with which to make their spaghetti and macaroni, a U.S. congressman charged this week.

The charge, by Rep. Mark Andrews, R-N.D., who is a wheat farmer, was the latest sign of concern among Farm Belt legislators over the condition of grain shipments abroad and the possible impact on the wheat trade that thousands of farmers depend on.

Rep. Andrews, the ranking Republican member of the House Agriculture Committee, returned last weekend from a European trip that included visits to plants and mills in Rome and Salerno. Tuesday he exhibited a sample of durum.

U.S. Delays Trade Airing On Romania

By Richard M. Weintraub

WASHINGTON, June 5 (WP)—The State Department has postponed testimony before the Senate Finance Committee on the issue of most-favored-nation status for Romania, raising some doubts about the first formal test of the linkage between free emigration and trade benefits.

State Department officials say the request to postpone hearings scheduled for today was made because Assistant Secretary of State Arthur Hartman, who was to testify, had just arrived back in the country after being with President Ford in Europe.

Senate sources and others who have followed the Romanian case say that Bucharest has not shown the pattern of emigration that the new U.S. trade law requires and that the State Department wants to wait until it has better figures or more solid assurances on emigration before facing Senate questioning.

The sources say that there was no increase in the emigration of Jews from Romania last month compared to April. Between 50 and 75 Jews a month have been allowed out by the Romanians since December, 1974. About 4,500 emigrated to Israel and other countries last year.

Improvement Needed "Unless they show considerable improvement, there is no way it will get through the Senate," said a Senate staff aide who is familiar with the situation.

The Romanian case is the first full test for the new trade law, which requires that there be open emigration from Communist countries before the United States can grant the trade benefits to them.

The law is one of the chief examples of the growing congressional influence in foreign affairs. The Soviet Union abruptly canceled the U.S.-Soviet trade agreement in January after the law was passed, and most-favored-nation trade status for the Russians was blocked because of congressional pressure for freer emigration of Soviet Jews and other minorities.

Over the years, about 350,000 Romanian Jews have emigrated to Israel. There are estimated 90,000 Jews remaining in the country, of whom about 10,000 are ready to leave and 20,000 more are believed to want to leave.

type wheat from an Italian mill. He said it contained great excessive amounts of weed seeds, heat-damaged kernels, oats, corn, chaff, straw and other foreign material.

"If anyone in my part of the country brought wheat like that to the grain elevator they would be a laughing stock," the congressman said. He said he had scooped it from floor bins at a Rome pasta plant. Officials there told him the supplier was the U.S.-based Continental Grain Co., he said.

Urges More Controls Rep. Andrews did not blame any particular segment of the grain industry, but he indicated that the system of controlling grain quality should be drastically tightened.

Durum wheat, an expensive, strong, protein-rich variety desired for pasta, was involved in a foreign complaint earlier this year.

On April 2, the U.S. agricultural attaché in Rome notified Washington that a 19,000-ton shipment of No. 3 grade durum loaded at Philadelphia was being questioned by Italian importers. A firm in Parma alleged this one portion of the wheat actually contained 80 per cent of non-durum varieties. The complaint is still under study.

Durum wheat costs at least \$1.50 a bushel more than other varieties. The main world exporters are the United States, Canada and Argentina. North American durum is considered desirable by Italian pasta makers because of its good quality and the rich, yellow coloring it gives to the finished pasta.

Rep. Andrews said that the durum wheat he had seen was so poor that "they couldn't even blend it with other varieties." U.S. durum-wheat exports to Italy have risen from 1.2 million bushels in 1973 to 8.4 million bushels this year.

Rep. Andrews said he was disturbed to hear from at least one Italian mill executive that he could not obtain bids from U.S. suppliers on the higher quality durum of grades 1 and 2.

"If they are refusing to offer number 2, the only reason I can see is that the grain companies are conspiring to drive the price down domestically," Rep. Andrews said. He said a major durum supplier in his home state of North Dakota complained that stocks of top-grade durum were accumulating because of sluggish buying by grain companies, and 33 carloads went unsold in Minneapolis this week.

Michael Hall, of the Great

Bader Is Given A 5-Day Recess To Find Lawyer

STUTTGART, June 5 (UPI)—The trial of four alleged leaders of the Baader-Meinhof urban guerrilla group, headed by Andreas Baader and Ulrike Meinhof, was recessed today until Tuesday on a defense motion to allow Baader, 32, time to obtain private defense counsel.

The court Tuesday barred his three private lawyers because they were suspected of taking part in anarchist activities, leaving Baader and the other three defendants only with court-appointed counsel.

The defendants besides Baader and Mrs. Meinhof, 40, are Gudrun Ensslin, 34, and Gert G. Raabe, 30. They are charged with five murders, 54 attempted murders, and a series of bombings, bank robberies and other crimes.

Half of Estate Of Onassis to Go to Charity

Daughter Says He Had Instructed It

ATHENS, June 5 (AP)—Christina Onassis, principal heir to her father's estimated \$1-billion fortune, said today that half of it would be given away through a charitable organization.

Miss Onassis, 24, said through a spokesman that such a donation was "in accordance with the instructions and wishes of my deceased father, Aristotle Onassis."

The brief announcement, however, failed to clarify the amount that she and her stepmother, Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis, had inherited. There have been reports that the two women have been feuding over the inheritance.

The statement announcing the plan for half the fortune was read to newsmen by Miss Onassis's lawyer in Athens, Stelios Papadimitriou.

It was the first time that the Onassis family had publicly disclosed that it would donate money for philanthropic purposes.

Onassis, who died at 69 in Paris last March, had often given money to the poor here privately and had sent many ailing Greek children to the United States and paid for their medical expenses when he operated Olympic Airways, Greece's national airline.

The late millionaire, who made the major part of his fortune through shipping, had often been accused by Greeks at home of being "selfish" and "callous" for failing to contribute a sizable part of his empire to the poor while he lived.

Miss Onassis's announcement said the charitable foundation would be established "in Vaduz, Liechtenstein, or elsewhere, for the purpose of founding and assisting public welfare purposes which my father expressly desired, with the understanding that the major part of the same shall concern Greece. For the fulfillment of the above-mentioned purposes, half of my father's estate shall be consecrated."

The announcement said that the foundation would also be in memory of her brother, Alexander, who died January, 1973, from injuries sustained in the crash of his private plane.

In Liechtenstein, a government spokesman said that he believed there would be no problems in setting up the Onassis Foundation in Vaduz, the tiny principality's capital.

All other South Vietnamese

Attacks in N.Y.C. Subway Justify Quitting Job, Getting Benefits

ALBANY, N.Y., June 5 (AP)—The state's highest court ruled yesterday that fear of riding the subways to work is sufficient cause for quitting a job and qualifies the former worker for unemployment-insurance benefits.

The tribunal, the Court of Appeals, reversed the Appellate Division of State Supreme Court and said that Ellen Aronson of Manhattan was entitled to the benefits.

She commuted daily from lower Manhattan to her hospital job in the upper Bronx and was attacked on three occasions while on her hour-long subway trip, according to the court record.

The Unemployment Insurance Appeal Board had awarded benefits on the ground that being terrified of riding the subway was "good cause" for leaving a job. The board's decision was challenged by the woman's former employer and was reversed by the Appellate Division.

The Court of Appeals noted that within a five-month period the woman was jabbed, smashed and kicked while riding the subway. In one instance, "a girl knocked the claimant while sitting, grabbed her earring, pinched it, pulled it down so as to almost go through the ear and then kicked the claimant in the back," the court said.

Many Laos Employees of U.S. Being Denied Refugee Status

By David A. Andelman

VIENTIANE, Laos, June 5 (NYT)—Hundreds, perhaps thousands of Laotians, many employed for years by the United States, are being refused permission to go to the United States.

U.S. consular officials here as well as at Udon and Bangkok, in Thailand, said yesterday that they had turned away hundreds of such Laotians while at the same time granting refugee status to hundreds of other Laotians holding South Vietnamese and Cambodian passports.

Many of the Laotians have told American officials that they fear for their lives as the Communist Father Lao movement takes over control of the country. "It's a scandal," a U.S. consular official said.

The official referred to authorization for the U.S. Embassy in Saigon and Phnom Penh to issue "letters of parole," circumventing immigration and naturalization procedures.

South Vietnamese and Cambodians were enabled to enter the United States as refugees without producing documentary evidence of needed skills or of relatives in the United States, the usual means of gaining immigrant status.

The law allowed unlimited parole authority only for holders of passports of South Vietnam and Cambodia and who were in those countries. It has allowed the U.S. Consulate in Laos to issue such parole letters only to South Vietnamese and Cambodians who had "worked for the United States mission."

All other South Vietnamese

and Cambodians, as well as all Laotians, were kept from attaining this refugee status.

As of yesterday morning, Lee Bigelow, U.S. consul at Udon, said that he has turned away about 300 holders of Laotian passports, while granting parole letters to about 300 holders of Cambodian and South Vietnamese passports.

"It is a regional and an international problem," Mr. Bigelow said in a telephone interview. "We are also encouraging them to seek assistance from other countries and from international organizations such as the United Nations High Commission for Refugees."

In Vientiane, the high commissioner's office has thus far refused to issue travel documents to would-be emigrants.

Many Laotians with ties to Americans, as well as a large number of South Vietnamese here, are becoming increasingly nervous about the situation.

The North Vietnamese Embassy here began summoning all holders of South Vietnamese passports to weekly indoctrination sessions in a meeting hall. The tone of these evening meetings has become increasingly strident in recent days.

"They could ship us back to Saigon, and then what can we do?" a South Vietnamese youth here asked.

Last month, Laos imposed a total ban on all emigration by holders of foreign passports and has virtually eliminated issuance of exit visas for Laotian nationals.

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Industrial relations continue improving under successive national wage agreements. Over the past decade, Ireland showed the smallest percentage increase in days lost through strikes of any industrial country in the world, including EEC countries, the U.S. and Japan. In 1974 alone, days lost fell to 35 days per 100 workers.

The national land bank for future industrial needs now stands at 3,000 acres of prime sites. The Republic's investment in land and advance factories available for new industries has reached \$14.5 million.

Manufactured exports, representing one-third of the nation's total industrial production, has now achieved a record \$1,600 million a year.

Another record is that, in the twelve months ended March, 1974, a total of \$700 million was invested

in new industry — more than double the previous year's \$315 million. Acting through its industrial development arm, IDA Ireland, the Irish Government is contributing 25% of that \$700 million total in the form of non-repayable cash grants towards fixed assets. Some overseas firms locating factories in Ireland will be receiving grants of as much as half their total investment.

The government is continuing to waive taxation on profits earned from export sales until 1990. Profits and capital may be freely repatriated to the parent company.

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Murder, a Weapon of Diplomacy?

It now seems clear that in the late Eisenhower years and the early Kennedy years, American officials contemplated measures to bring about the assassination of Fidel Castro of Cuba, a country with which the United States had sharp political differences but not one with which it was at war. President Kennedy, in particular, appears to have been prepared to consider this last resort after the fiasco at the Bay of Pigs when the United States failed miserably in its efforts to overthrow Castro by sponsoring an invasion of Cuban exiles in 1961. In view of that plain evidence that Washington felt threatened enough by the Castro regime to use covert violence against it, the allegations that the CIA was subsequently ordered to study a remedy as drastic as assassination should come as no great surprise.

In the current passion for scrutiny of the cold war, however, attention has been turned to new suggestions that the CIA conducted, or encouraged, or at least knew of, other political murder plots, including some that actually took place, such as the killings of the Dominican Republic's Trujillo and the Congo's Lumumba. The degree and kind of CIA participation in these cases, if any, should become better known as the several investigations of the agency roll on: the President's own study, done by the Rockefeller Commission, is expected to be made public soon. In the meantime, there are several things to be said.

To play a part in the murder of a leader of a state with which our country is not at war is an act of confession of both moral and political bankruptcy. Far from being the mark of a great power, such acts are a demonstration of impotency, the more so when they are directed, as they apparently were, against the leaders of small, weak nations. It would be interesting and no doubt sobering to know whether the availability of murder as a feasible tactic for easing a particular foreign-policy problem has made our political leaders less ready to explore alternate diplomatic or legal approaches to it. In any case, it is significant that the resort to murder inevitably followed humiliating failure in the exercise of conventional political and economic efforts to influence the course of events.

All the same, no one trying to understand these allegations can ignore the political context of the times. In the case of Castro, the cold war was raging. Virtually no one in the political community was concerned that war had not been formally declared. The public quite fully shared the government's alarms over the new "Communist" regime "90 miles from Florida." The Bay of

Pigs invasion, for instance, was widely thought to be a tolerable, perhaps even valiant, enterprise mounted by patriots seeking liberty of their land. The chief criticism of it was that it was badly botched. The Latin countries which were the targets, real or imagined, of Cuban subversion were then linking themselves with Washington in what was purported to be a glorious new "Alliance for Progress." The details of assassination maneuvers now coming into public view convey a sense of the frustration and weakness of the plotters. But what is overlooked is that the plotters were not only carrying out presidential policy but were acting in furtherance of objectives which were widely perceived by the public to be very much in the national interest at the time.

The question for public consideration, then, is not whether the United States should engage directly or indirectly in assassinations. There is not even the basis for a useful public debate over whether murder is a proper tool of public policy in a democracy. To that question the answer is relatively easy and not very meaningful—the answer, in short, is no. The real policy question is more difficult: How can the United States define its legitimate security interests in a way which does not even raise the question of resort to assassination and to a larger bagful of undercover activities. This is a problem which has to do with the preservation of traditional ideals and principles and one, we suspect, which no amount of scrutiny of the CIA alone will resolve.

A large part of the answer surely lies, however, precisely in that redefinition of American objectives and capabilities which began when John Kennedy passed through the crucible of the Cuban missile crisis and other international adventures and emerged with a new understanding of the need to tolerate diversity in the world. It has taken a decade and more of overly ambitious undertakings—notably in Indochina—to demonstrate by tragic failure that a world "made safe for diversity" may be as much as even a superpowerful United States can hope to attain. It cannot be said that this concept of a more limited and selective U.S. role in the world is widely understood or shared among the public or within the government. What does seem clear to us, however, is that a willingness to temper the objectives and moderate the ambitions of foreign policy offers the best assurance that the United States will not again be tempted to turn to assassination as a means of achieving its purposes and safeguarding its interests around the world.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Tragedy for 'Zimbabwe'

It has long been clear that chances for a peaceful evolution to majority rule and legal independence in Rhodesia depend on the unity of purpose achieved by the two black liberation organizations that have feuded for twelve years. That is why President Kaunda of Zambia and three colleagues from nearby countries insisted last December that the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU) and the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) merge under the banner of the African National Council.

Unfortunately, only surface unity has been realized so far. That was demonstrated anew last weekend by the tragic riots outside Salisbury, which left 11 Africans dead and 23 wounded. Rhodesia's police may have fired recklessly into the crowds, but the trouble began with a demonstration by the more militant ZANU against a decision by the African National Council executive to seek preliminary talks on a constitutional conference with Rhodesia's white minority government.

Some ZANU guerrillas in northeastern Rhodesia have never observed the armistice, which formed part of the agreement of last December between the African National

Council and Prime Minister Ian Smith's white government. Internal ZANU fighting over the question of whether to negotiate or to persevere with guerrilla war against the white regime has resulted in scores of African deaths.

This situation is tragically ironic. Time is running out for white rule in Rhodesia. The blacks, who outnumber the whites by more than 20 to 1, are within shouting distance of the independent, African-ruled Zimbabwe (their name for the country), for which they have struggled so long. Mozambique, which achieves independence from Portugal under a black government June 25, can cut off 80 per cent of Rhodesia's external trade by severing the rail links and denying the use of its ports.

Only black disunity can stop resolution of one of the most dangerous remaining racial problems in southern Africa. In this situation, renewed pressure from neighbors is imperative by South Africa to get Rhodesia's white regime to accept the inevitability of black majority rule and by Zambia and its allies to induce the African leaders to bury their differences—lest the opportunity for a peaceful solution be lost.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Ford's Trip

No one has openly rejected the activist program submitted by the U.S. President, and Washington is entitled to hope that the seeds it has sown will eventually grow. The European tour has perhaps served to remind the world of the power of Gerald Ford's America. But it was, after all, Gerald Ford and his America who needed it the most.

—From *Le Figaro* (Paris).

The U.S. President can flatter himself on having acquired the international dimension that he lacked by his direct contacts

with the European leaders and with Mr. Sadat. The American public will be even more convinced of this since hundreds of journalists and television have kept it fully informed of the ups and downs of the trip. It is thus with a brand new capital of prestige that Gerald Ford is going to announce in the coming days that he is officially a candidate for the 1976 elections. Since the advantage of the office plays in his favor and since Senator Kennedy appears determined not to run, one does not see for the time being what Democratic adversary could be a match for the incumbent President.

—From *Les Echos* (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

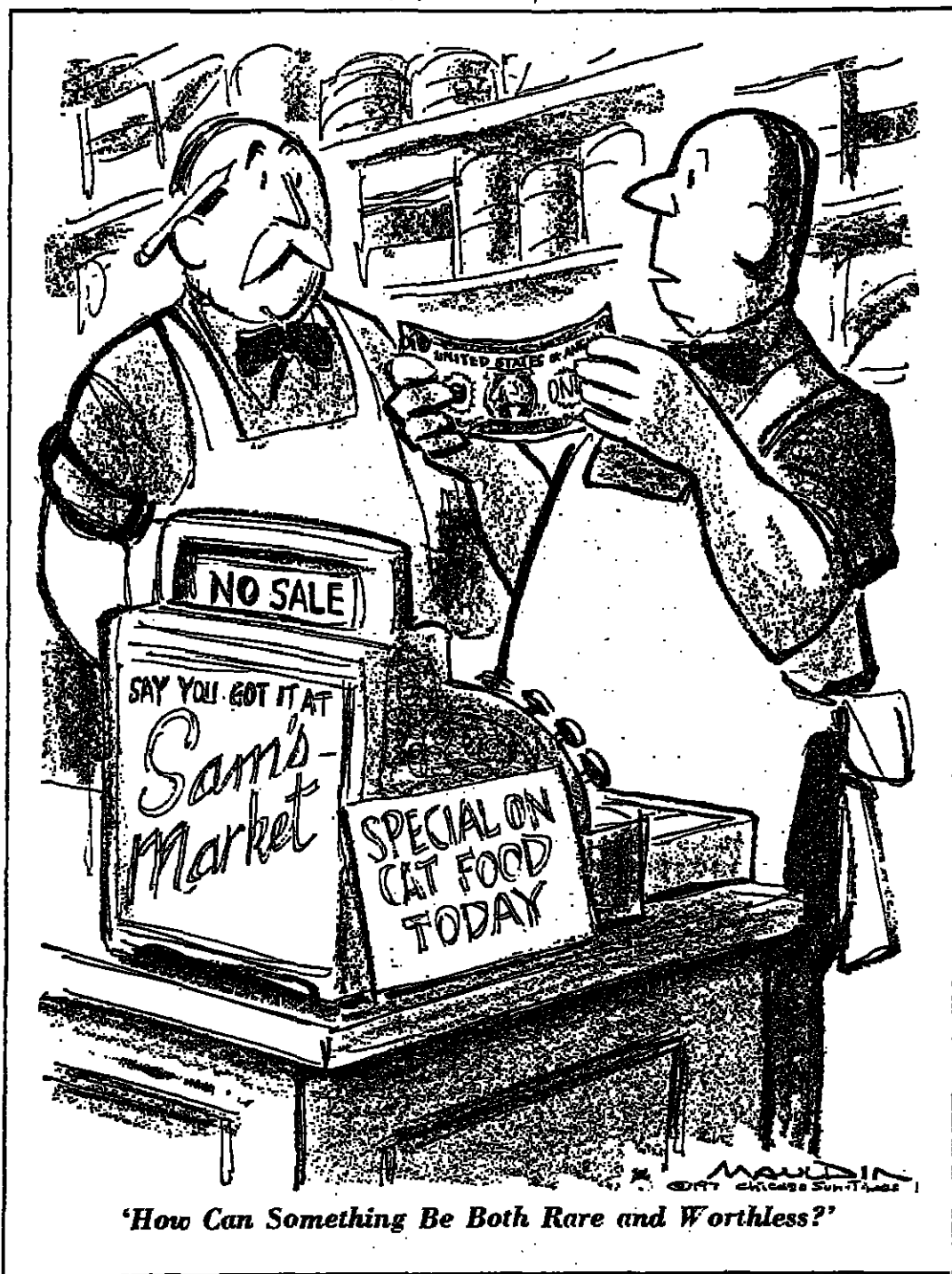
June 6, 1900

BRUSSELS—A despatch to the *Figaro* states that clouds of locusts have fallen in showers in certain districts of Belgium. At Antwerp the people were obliged to shelter their faces from the insects, and in Brussels the boys caught them in large numbers with butterfly nets. A despatch from Roubaix states that a similar cloud has fallen in the Bavi district. They were found in thousands in the streets of the town.

Fifty Years Ago

June 6, 1925

PERPIGNAN—How the King and Queen of Spain narrowly escaped death from a bomb was told here today by passengers arriving on the Barcelona express. No intimation of the attempt had come from Spain owing to the strict censorship. Police authorities found a bomb weighing eighty kilograms in a railway tunnel near the Garraf station, and placed so that it could have wrecked the train on which the King and Queen were travelling to Barcelona.



'How Can Something Be Both Rare and Worthless?'

Time to Take Wallace Seriously

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON—While much of the press has been chasing the will-o'-the-wisp of a Kennedy candidacy, some of the Democrats have begun to focus in on the reality of George Wallace. Kennedy speculation sells magazines and fuels cocktail-party talk, but the counterattack on Wallace will have much more to do with whether the Democrats can offer a credible challenge in next year's presidential race.

In the space of a few days last week, former Gov. Terry Sanford of North Carolina, a presidential hopeful, and Sen. Thomas McIntyre of New Hampshire, one of the few Democrats who has accused of harboring presidential ambitions, drew a firm line against Wallace and what he stands for.

They were not the first, or the only, Democrats to do this. Rep. Morris Udall of Arizona, another of the presidential hopefuls, has been tackling Wallaceism for weeks in his speeches around the country. And ex-Gov. Jimmy Carter of Georgia, busy promoting his own presidential candidacy, has vowed from the beginning to challenge Wallace in every primary in the country.

Sen. Joseph Biden Jr., of Delaware, who at 32 is too young to be eligible for President in 1976, has also been roasting Wallace in such implausible places as Greenville, S.C., and getting standing ovations from Democratic crowds for doing it.

Not a Patsy

None of this indicates an assumption that Wallace is a patsy who can be attacked with impunity. Nor does it signify that an order has been passed from higher headquarters to "gang up on George." These Democrats do not underestimate Wallace and they certainly don't want to add to his well-cultivated sense of martyrdom.

What they are saying is that the polls should be taken seriously and that Democrats ought to consider now the record and

qualifications of the man who leads everyone but the phantom Kennedy in Democratic voter preference.

McIntyre and Biden, the two noncandidates, both focused on the Wallace record in Alabama. "George Wallace," said Biden, "had better get his own state in better shape before he tries to run all 50 states from the White House."

"The per-pupil-school-pupil expenditure for education in Alabama is last among the 50 states," the Delaware senator said. "The Alabama crime rate increased more than 33 per cent between 1970 and 1973."

McIntyre, claiming Wallace is a "mirage," asked: "If he's for the common man, why does his state have one of the most regressive tax systems in the country? ... If he's for the working man, why has he never proposed a minimum-wage law to the state legislature? ...

Has Backers

"If he's for the underprivileged and those really in need of help, why, after seven years of his rule, did a federal district court rule Alabama's mental health care 'barbaric' and order 70 improvements to be made immediately? If he is, indeed, against government spending and budget deficits, why has Alabama's state debt gone up 180 per cent since he first became governor?"

Asking such questions does not automatically diminish Wallace. He is not devoid of effective counterargument. For there are labor leaders, educators, law enforcement officials and mental health workers in his own state who are prepared to testify that Wallace has been helpful to them in many instances.

Nor does such a challenge, by itself, strip Wallace of his facility for voicing the complaints many people have with the federal government.

But it is sound politics, because these are relevant questions which ought to be raised about Wallace—as they ought to

be raised about the records of the former governors and the members of Congress who are opposing him.

What Biden and McIntyre and the others are saying is that, having earned the right to be taken seriously, George Wallace now will be asked to take responsibility for his own record as a public official.

And examining that record, in public debate, is a lot more worthwhile for them—and the press—than trying to prove that Ted Kennedy means the opposite of what he says.

Rhodesia's Never-Never Land

By Anthony Lewis

SALISBURY, Rhodesia.—The traveler visiting Rhodesia again after some years feels as if he has wandered into Peter Pan country. The world has gone through turbulent change, but Rhodesia looks the same. The ladies in twin sets and pearls, the well-kept gardens, the officers of Parliament in wig and sword—it remains a perfect suburban-colonial image of England.

In Parliament the same Prime Minister whose white minority government declared Rhodesia independent nearly 10 years ago, Ian Smith, speaks on the same old subjects.

He promises to maintain "civilized standards," that is Rhodesia, for white supremacy. He praises the chiefs as the true representatives of African opinion. Ten of them, nine old gentlemen who are members of the Senate without political influence, join the applause. But he warns the chiefs against asking for more land; that in a country where there are roughly 375,000 whites and 6 million Africans and most of the good land is reserved by law for whites.

It is eye-rubbing stuff. Ian Smith speaks as if nothing had happened in southern Africa lately, but in fact his external situation has been transformed. Portugal has given up the war for her colonies; in three weeks Rhodesia's eastern neighbor, Mozambique, will have a black government. And powerful South Africa, whose support has enabled white Rhodesia to survive, now seeks what it calls "détente" with black Africa.

New Pressures

In short, appearances are deceiving in Rhodesia. White power has lasted another decade, confounding most outside predictions. But the pressures are building now.

Economically, the country is already under strain. Foreign exchange is shorter than ever and unemployment is growing. The

Japan and the Impact Of the Korean Domino

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

TOKYO—Behind the calm official reaction that the Communist takeover of Indochina affects nothing, the anguish it has generated in the upper reaches of the Japanese government was revealed last week at a private reception attended by key figures of the ruling Liberal Democratic party (LDP).

One LDP faction leader who may be the next prime minister of Japan discarded the bland, un-revealing press favored by leaders of that cautious and conservative party. A new Korea unified by Communist force, he said, would bring catastrophe to Japan: a "civil war" between left and right.

Implicit in that grim prophecy is diminished U.S. credibility in Asia after Vietnam. Communist conquest of Korea could come only if the United States breaks treaty commitments to South Korea; internal conflict that could destroy Japan's post-war democracy would then result only from a belief that the United States would abandon Japan as they did Korea.

Ironie

That Japan, East Asia's great industrial power and democracy, should be indirectly threatened by the Indochina debacle is steeped in irony. Japanese leaders somewhat smugly say the U.S. fiasco in Vietnam was inevitable and the Americans are lucky to be out of Southeast Asia. No non-Communist Asian country shows less interest in the domino theory than Japan.

Indeed, there is a nonchalance here about the fate of Southeast Asia. One prominent business consultant is advising against future investment in Thailand because he feels Communist control is imminent but considers this a minor loss. Japanese leaders generally regard Southeast Asia as a remote backwater, unimportant both politically and economically.

But nearby Korea is the one domino that counts for Japan, as witness one of Japan's most sophisticated and most worldly corporate executives. He does not advise the U.S. ambassador here to keep hands off Vietnam and let it go Communist. His views today on Korea: "If the United States leaves Korea, you are finished in all of Asia and the alliance with Japan is finished."

The official Japanese position rules out any chance of that happening. In a private interview, Prime Minister Takeo Miki told us he has absolute confidence in the U.S. living up to its treaty commitments. "The United States people still remain a trustworthy people as far as the Japanese

people are concerned," he told us. Unless there are "gross miscalculations" (apparently by North Korea), Miki said, Korea "is not in for a military showdown."

Unofficially, however, there is anguish about the future, particularly if President Ford is not elected next year. Betraying old Japanese-Korean racial solidarity, one official at the Foreign Office here calls the Koreans "tough people who tend to collapse if things go against them." U.S. withdrawal, he predicted, would lead quickly to South Korea's collapse.

Survival

That poses this question: If U.S. commitments are worthless, how will Japan survive? Japanese-Soviet relations are chilly and likely to remain so. Relations with China are warmer, but a Sino-Japanese peace treaty may not be signed; behind the scenes, Foreign Minister Kiichi Miyazawa is staunchly opposing an anti-Soviet clause insisted on by the Chinese. In fact, the cool-headed Miyazawa is known to doubt how much protection Japan would gain from non-aggression promises by Moscow or Peking.

That leaves only one alternative to the U.S. defensive alliance: remilitarization. But Japan's public opinion and mass media are militantly opposed to a returned Japan, master of its own destiny. That would set up a widely forecast atomic struggle between left and right—the "civil war" predicted by the LDP leader.

In such a tragic confrontation, the right probably would be strong enough to win, but at the cost of Japanese democracy and what stability remains in East Asia.

This catastrophic menace has deepened appreciation among Japanese leaders for the alliance with the United States. Although high-level circles are buzzing about Foreign Minister Miyazawa's returning from Washington in April furious that he had been kept waiting by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, there is less grumbling about such petty aggravations than during our last reporting trip here two years ago. Today's preoccupation at the Foreign Office is keeping Emperor Hirohito's U.S. visit this autumn free of any incidents that could impair U.S.-Japanese relations.

Angry disputation in 1973 over textile quotas, trade imbalances and U.S. insistence have been replaced by apprehension in 1975 over whether the United States can still be relied on for the defense of Japan that is essential to this nation's internal stability. That is why Japanese eyes, now and for years ahead, are fixed on the U.S. performance in Korea.

struggle to get around trade sanctions is burdensome. If Mozambique closes its ports to Rhodesian exports and imports, as it will, Mr. Smith will try to pile money on the road and sail links to the outside world through South Africa, but the struggle will be harder.

Politically, there is the brooding omnipresence of the South African Prime Minister, J. B. Vorster. He has a great personal stake in the success of "détente" and a key part of his bargain with black African leaders is a settlement leading to majority rule in Rhodesia. He knows he must have a settlement before long or face renewed political trouble abroad and at home.

Militarily, guerrillas operating in country areas despite a supposed cease-fire are causing considerable damage and destruction. If there is no settlement, those operations are expected to increase sharply.

Emigration Up

Some experts feel the Rhodesian security forces would be in real trouble unless they had help from the South African police, who have been here for years, and even troops. But Mr. Vorster has pulled the police out of operational areas and the belief is that the men are not being replaced as their tours of duty end. Psychologically, underneath the placid surface there is a feeling of greater tension and concern. The emigration of whites has increased, though more are also coming in, apparently mostly Portuguese colonials.

For all those reasons, Ian Smith's unchanging words and attitudes make him look—to border

row a metaphor—like a steward tidying up the deckchairs on the Titanic. But a number of foreign statesmen have expressed to their media that Mr. Smith, dull and humorless and anachronistic though he seems, is a very slippery fellow.

The question of the moment is whether and how he will enter negotiations with the African National Council, the umbrella organization that dispelling African groups have joined at the insistence of Zambia and other outside powers. He has two broad possibilities open to him.

First, he could try to make a deal with the council's softer elements, with a formula to delay majority rule and safeguard the political and economic position of the whites to some extent. Consistent with that line, he would have to appeal over Mr. Vorster's head and ask white South Africans not to let white Rhodesia be overwhelmed.

What will he do? If his past is a guide, Mr. Smith would prefer the second course. But the stakes are bigger now: for black Africa, for South Africa, for the peace of a continent. That is why outsiders have an interest in what happens in this remote and curious country.

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Detected by U.S.

North Korea Is Said to Move Armored Forces Near Border

WASHINGTON, June 5 (AP).—North Korea has moved strong armored forces close to the demilitarized boundary with South Korea, U.S. intelligence sources report.

Pentagon officials watching the situation said they are concerned but not alarmed and that no special alerts were ordered for U.S. troops in South Korea. Officials noted that the North Koreans have made threatening moves from time to time without initiating any major military action against South Korea since 1953.

However, there has been some worry recently that North Korea might be emboldened to test the U.S. commitment to South Korea following the collapse of American-backed governments in Indochina.

Intelligence specialists said the new concentration of North Korean armor near the DMZ is the biggest threat in a long time. The equivalent of an armored division was reported in the Kok

San area, about 40 miles north of the DMZ near an invasion corridor into South Korea. U.S. sources counted about 250 tanks and assault guns and 100 armored troop carriers.

South Korea's Army, which gained some combat experience in the Vietnam war, is deployed along the DMZ.

The U.S. Army division in South Korea is located to help block any invasion before it reaches Seoul. Nuclear-armed U.S. missile and artillery batteries also back up South Korean divisions.

Three squadrons comprising 72 U.S. Air Force F-4 Phantom jets are stationed there to bolster South Korea's outnumbered air force.

U.S. Force of 42,000 U.S. strength in South Korea totals about 49,000 men. The most recent reduction came nearly four years ago when a division and its support, comprising 20,000 men, were pulled back to the United States.

There has been congressional sentiment in the past for cutbacks in U.S. military deployments overseas. But critics now appear reluctant to push for such reductions because they say this might intensify doubts among allies about the dependability of U.S. commitments.

Several years ago, the Pentagon launched a five-year \$15-billion modernization program for South Korea's armed forces with the stated aim of pulling out American troops, except perhaps for some air power, when that modernization was completed.

The administration no longer talks about U.S. withdrawals from Korea.

Second Out Spy Ring

SEOUL, June 5 (AP).—The South Korean Central Intelligence Agency said today that it had smashed a spy ring that operated for North Korea since 1960.

The agency said investigations of two recently captured Communist infiltrators led to the arrest of the seven alleged members of the ring.

The ring had the task of organizing students, workers, religious people and others into an anti-government front to help achieve Pyongyang's goal of Communism in the South, the agency said.

North Warns South

TOKYO, June 5 (AP).—North Korea says South Korea "must stop at once the anti-Communist racket and war provocation maneuvers against us."

The warning was contained yesterday in a commentary of the Communist party newspaper Rodong Sinmun.

The commentary referred to a North Korean claim that South Korean troops fired thousands of machine-gun bullets into a North Korean village in the western sector of the border Monday.

It said, "Such armed provocation is not a chance incident but part of the premeditated war provocation maneuvers against us."

Plans Disclosed For U.S.-Europe Space Venture

PARIS, June 5 (AP).—At least one European scientist-astronaut will be among the crew in the first joint U.S.-European space lab mission, scheduled for 1980, and scientists from several nations may be invited to join the program later, it was announced yesterday.

The broad outlines of the scientific experiments on the first seven-day flight were disclosed in a review of cooperation between the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) and the newly formed European Space Agency (ESA).

NASA Administrator James Fletcher and ESA Director-General Roy Gibson said at a news conference that their team discussed the makeup of the first crew of the space lab, being built by ESA, and the space shuttle, a NASA program.

The first crew could comprise a pilot and co-pilot for the shuttle with a mission specialist assisting them, and at least two additional crew members, one a European, who are specialists in the experiments on board, Mr. Fletcher said.

East German Troops Blow Up Land Mines

LUDEROW, West Germany, June 5 (Reuters).—East German Army engineers have in the last three days blown up about 400 land mines near the West German border, frontier officials here said today.

Six months ago, floods floated an unknown number of East Germany's anti-personnel mines into the territory of West Germany, whose frontier forces found and detonated nine in a five-month search. After the Bonn government protested the mine "invasion," East Germany promised to prevent a recurrence.

Comrade Title Fancy Enough, Chinese Told

TOKYO, June 5 (AP).—China's People's Daily has offered a word of advice to comrades who prefer to be called something fancier than comrade: "Quickly free yourself from the shackles of bourgeois ideology."

A letter to the newspaper by four Communist party members complained that a minority of party officials wanted other people to follow the old Chinese custom of addressing them by their titles, such as "Secretary Chang" or "Chairman Li," to indicate respect.

The paper added a brief commentary on their complaint. "In the revolutionary ranks, calling each other comrade is our party's glorious tradition," it said. It also urged Chinese to truly treat each other as comrades, so that the leaders do not separate themselves from the people.

EEC Trade Talks With Arab States To Open Tuesday

CAIRO, June 5 (Reuters).—Talks on economic and political cooperation between the Arab countries and the European Economic Community will open at the Arab League's headquarters here next Tuesday. The league's assistant secretary-general, Mohammed Faris, said yesterday.

The decision to begin the dialogue June 10, as originally planned, ended nearly three weeks of Arab hesitation on whether to go ahead with the talks.

The Arab countries had considered delaying the talks to protest a recent preferential trade agreement between the EEC and Israel.

The talks will be attended by technical experts from the EEC and all the Arab League member-states except Libya. In an official note to the league, Libya said that the EEC agreement with Israel clearly showed the Common Market's future intentions.

Dubcek Asks Aid Of Europe Reds

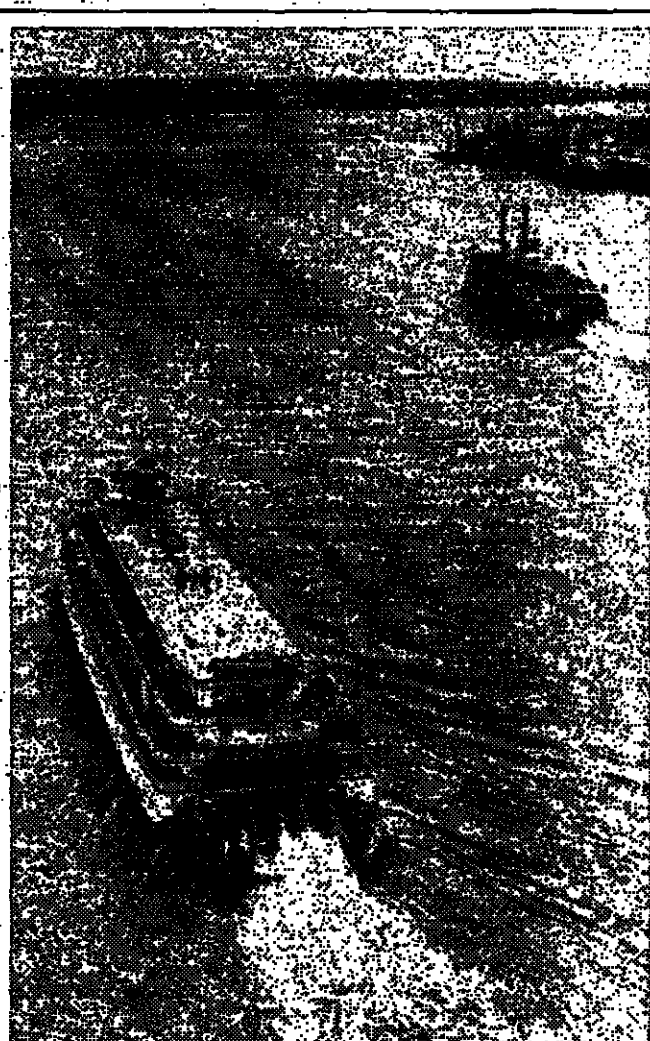
PARIS, June 5 (UPI).—Alexander Dubcek, former leader of the Communist party in Czechoslovakia, has sent letters to two European party leaders demanding that the situation in his Soviet-dominated homeland be discussed at the European Communist conference planned for late this year, his political supporters said today.

Mr. Dubcek, expelled from power after the Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968, made the demand in letters to Italian and East German party leaders Enrico Berlinguer and Erich Honecker, according to the Committee for the Defense of Human Rights in the Soviet Union and East-Central Europe.

In a letter to Gustav Husak, the Czechoslovak President and current chief of the Communist party, Mr. Dubcek rejected Mr. Husak's recent charges that he is hurting the country's interests by complaints about police activities, a committee spokesman said.

Sen. Hart to Retire

WASHINGTON, June 5 (AP).—Sen. Philip Hart, D-Mich., announced today that he will retire when his current term expires. He noted that if he won reelection next year to another 6-year term he would be 70 when that term expired. He first won election to the Senate in 1958.



The Natchez IX takes a commanding lead.

Paddle Wheel Boats on Mississippi

NEW ORLEANS, June 5 (AP).—The first paddle wheel race in New Orleans in 100 years turned into a runaway: but the passengers on the losing ship claimed victory anyway in the drinking contest yesterday. The Natchez IX, sketched at 15 knots along the 6-mile course, beating the heavier Delta Queen by more than half a mile. It was a charity project—with passengers paying \$25 each—run by the boat owners. The proceeds went to a fund to restore St. Louis Cathedral in New Orleans. It was the first steamboat race there since an earlier Natchez lost to the Robert E. Lee on a 1,000-mile upriver race from New Orleans to St. Louis in 1970. Said one of the Delta Queen passengers, "We came in first at the bar, and that's what counts." "It wasn't so bad," said another passenger, actor Robert Dawson. "We came in second, didn't we?"

Obituaries

Paul Keres, 59; Estonian Won Soviet, European Chess Titles

HELSINKI, June 5 (UPI).—Paul Keres, 59, who won the Soviet chess championship three times, died today after the second of two heart attacks he had suffered here since arriving Saturday on his way to Estonia from Canada.

Mr. Keres was born in Narva, Estonia. He rose to prominence in the 1935 Warsaw Chess Olympics and won tournaments the next two years in Austria and the Netherlands. He was a challenger for the world chess championship but did not compete because of World War II.

He did, however, share in four world championships in team chess, and in individual play he won three European championships in addition to his three Soviet titles.

In Amsterdam, Max Euwe, president of the World Chess Federation, described Mr. Keres' death as a "tremendous loss for the game." He said that the Estonian, who had just completed a month-long stay in Canada, "was an ambassador of the game of chess. He showed complete sportsmanship, was a man of unending patience and accepted practically everything unless it was crazy."

Frida Leider

BERLIN, June 5 (UPI).—Frida Leider, 57, a native of Berlin who sang Wagnerian roles in some of the world's leading opera houses in a career that spanned three

decades, died yesterday after a short illness.

The soprano made her debut in 1915 as Venus in Wagner's "Tannhäuser." From 1928 until her last performance in 1944, she was a regular participant in Bayreuth's Wagnerian festivals.

Her most memorable roles included Brunnhilde in "The Nibelung's Ring," Kundry of "Parsifal" and Isolde, which she played with Lauritz Melchior co-starring as Tristan.

She was the wife of violinist Rudolf Daman, who fled from Nazi persecution to Switzerland in 1938.

After the war she worked in the East Berlin State Opera and in 1948 became a professor at the West Berlin Music Institute.

She retired in 1958 and devoted her remaining years to painting.

Episcopal Court Would Admonish Father Wendt

WASHINGTON, June 5 (AP).—An Episcopal Church ecclesiastical court recommended 3 to 2 today that the Rev. William Wendt be admonished for allowing an irregularly ordained woman priest to lead a communion service in his church.

The penalty recommended by the court was the least severe available.

The recommendation will be delivered to the Right Rev. William Creighton, bishop of the Episcopal diocese of Washington. Bishop Creighton has 30 days in which to pronounce punishment.

The court could have recommended penalties as severe as removal from the priesthood. Bishop Creighton does not have authority to impose a more severe punishment than the admonition recommended by the court.

Father Wendt has the right to appeal, but he told newsmen he has made no decision.

Winegrowers Halt Motorists in France

MONTPELLIER, France, June 5 (Reuters).—French winegrowers set up roadblocks yesterday and stopped foreign cars heading for Spain, inviting their occupants to drink local wine before allowing them to proceed.

Tuesday, about 5,000 winegrowers voted to turn back foreign tourists from southern France to support their protests against imports of cheap Italian wine. A British car tried to go through a barricade but was stopped by a hall of stones. The three persons in the car were held up for about 30 minutes and later complained to police about the incident. The winegrowers removed the roadblocks yesterday afternoon.

Famine Threatening 800,000 At Ethiopia-Somalia Border

NAIROBI, June 5 (Reuters).—More than 800,000 people are suffering from an eight-month drought that has hit Ethiopia and Somalia, and reports reaching here say the famine is feared to be even worse than the one in Ethiopia in 1973.

The area worst hit is where the two countries share a common border in the Ogaden region, an area long claimed by Somalia.

In Somalia, some 300,000 people have been affected and a relief and resettlement operation is in progress. In Ethiopia, officials put the number at about 500,000 people, with 70,000 of them already destitute and living in 14 emergency relief camps.

Eyeswitnesses who have arrived here from Ethiopia say conditions in the two biggest camps, at Kebri Dehar and Gode, are "appalling."

They report that adults and children look like skeletons and that from three to seven deaths are recorded every day in one hospital, with the toll in the hundreds over the last two months.

"It appears they are not even counting the deaths happening outside the hospitals or camps," an eyewitness said yesterday.

"I was in Wollo during the

drought there and I would say what's happening in the Ogaden is much worse. In Wollo, by late 1973, there were well-run camps and I did not see so many people in such a terrible condition as I have seen in the Ogaden," he said.

"At Kebri Dehar, there are 14,000 people in a camp with two nurses. It is just not equipped to cope with the situation."

He said that at the camp he met Mrs. Ruth Woodbridge, a 38-year-old London nurse, whom he last saw in Wollo. She agreed with him that the present famine is on a bigger scale.

Erosion of Power

The Wollo disaster—and its political handling—was one of the first events to start the gradual erosion and final collapse of the power of former Emperor Haile Selassie.

This time, the relief campaign has been mounted more quickly and is being carried out by the military leadership with the help of international relief organizations.

But Ethiopian Commissioner for Relief and Rehabilitation Shimeles Adugna is quoted as saying that the Ogaden situation is worse.

Across the disputed border, in Somalia, the government has been carrying out a relief operation for at least three months in which 250,000 people have been put in camps and fed.

Unofficial figures put the death toll in Somalia at between 2,000 and 4,000.

There, the operation is also being run by the government with help from international organizations. And there have been contributions from the United States, the Soviet Union, West Germany, Italy and some Arab countries.

SAS Strike Ends

COPENHAGEN, June 5 (Reuters).—Traffic at Copenhagen's Kastrup Airport returned to normal today after a strike by ground personnel forced cancellation of all Scandinavian Airlines System flights last night, stranding 3,000 passengers.

200 Homeless After 1st Rain In 30 Years

HUASCO, Chile, June 5 (AP).—Emergency workers sought temporary housing yesterday for more than 200 adults and children after the first rain in 30 years swept over this arid community.

Huasco, a small Pacific port about 350 miles north of the capital of Santiago, is located in the Atacama Desert, said to be the most arid land in the world.

Reports reaching Santiago said Huasco residents rejoiced when the first drops of rain began to fall. The rain, however, lasted 28 hours and severely damaged or destroyed many adobe dwellings, the reports said.

France Denies Aiding Spread of A-Arms Potential

PARIS, June 5 (UPI).—French officials today denied charges by Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, D-Conn., that France was contributing to potential nuclear weapons proliferation with sales to Pakistan, Taiwan, South Korea and Argentina.

Sen. Ribicoff said Tuesday that France was supplying plutonium-reprocessing machinery to the four nations that would give them the potential for making nuclear weapons.

In a statement today, French officials said that since France had no relations with Taiwan, it was not engaged in any such negotiations with the country.

With Pakistan and South Korea, the officials said, negotiations were under way, but they said that France was insisting on strict guarantees of nonmilitary utilization of the reprocessing machinery.

The officials said that while France did have an agreement with Argentina on the development of nuclear power for peaceful uses, France was not aiding in the construction of a pilot plutonium plant in that country, as Sen. Ribicoff stated.

Statutes Set In Namibia to Abolish Bias

'Trial Run' Seen For South Africa

WINDHOEK, South-West Africa, June 5 (AP).—Officials today announced sweeping measures to abolish apartheid throughout South-West Africa (Namibia).

New legislation will provide for the admission of all races to hotels, restaurants and cafes and the removal of "whites only" and "non-whites" signs on all public buildings.

Dirk Mudge, a member of the ruling Executive Council, announced the changes before the all-white Legislative Assembly here.

The move is part of an effort to eliminate what has become known as "petty apartheid."

'Trial Run'

Significantly, officials in Windhoek, the capital, recently told visiting foreign correspondents that in some ways South-West Africa is a "trial run" for South Africa itself.

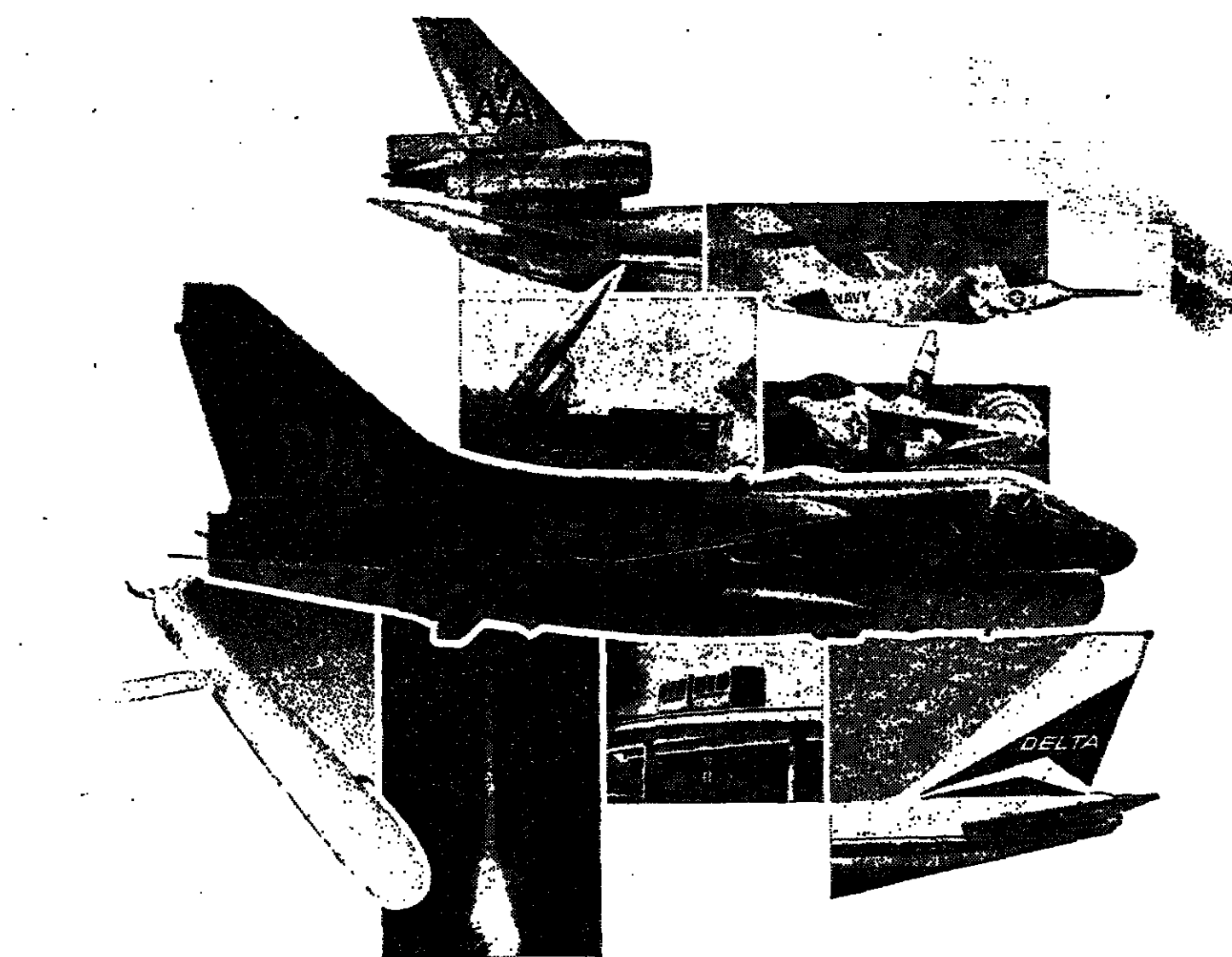
The move was viewed by observers in South Africa as another step in South Africa's campaign of détente to win friends in black Africa and ease racial tension.

Apartheid laws were instituted in South-West Africa by South Africa, which controls the mineral-rich territory under a mandate no longer recognized by the United Nations. South-West Africa is called Namibia by the UN.

South Africa has promised to grant the territory self-determination as soon as the territory's 12 major ethnic groups meet at a conference to decide South-West Africa's constitutional future.

South-West Africa's population of 850,000 is made up of several African tribes and a ruling minority of 90,000 whites.

Mr. Mudge said existing legislation would be altered "as soon as possible" to provide for the changes. He said it would be up to the owners of hotels, restaurants and cafes to decide whether they would cater to all racial groups. Some, however, would be required under certain circumstances to accommodate all races.



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His 'secretary and daughter' doesn't trust the hotel not to put salt in the food... so a friend patters around salt-free and barefoot, preparing meals.

Groucho! Live From New York!

By Israel Shenker

NEW YORK, June 5 (NYT).—In "Room Service," Groucho Marx plays a Broadway producer who moves his cast of 22 into the White Way Hotel and keeps one suit ahead of his creditors, one gag ahead of the process servers, and one ruse away from eviction. The result is a wild ballet ruse with pas de deux by two wolves in cheap clothing named Harpo and Chico, a case of fake measles, even a fake suicide.

That was 1938, on film. This was June 4, 1975, live.

Last week, Groucho Marx moved his entourage into a vast 10th-floor suite of the Sherry-Netherland Hotel here. He agreed to give a civil deposition in his suite, rather than in court, in the case against author and publisher of "The Marx Bros. Scrapbook." When the book by Richard Anobile came out in 1972, Marx sued in New York State Supreme Court, charging the author with using his remarks raw instead of editing them into parody.

The plaintiff suggested \$15 million as perfect bail for the offense. Anobile countered that Marx was perfectly enchanted with the book, adding, "Fifteen million dollars isn't exactly horse feathers where I come from—the Bronx."

Snappy Lawyer

In Manhattan, this is the way it went yesterday. A reporter calls Peter Fleming

French Wine Fraud Appeal Set for July 8

BORDEAUX, June 5 (Reuters).—The Bordeaux Court of Appeals has reserved judgment until July 8 in the appeal by eight wine traders convicted in a fraud case of doctoring wine.

Defense counsel for Lionel and Yvon Cruse, who are cousins and the chief defendants, accused the government inspectors who uncovered the case of prejudging the affair.

The Cruse cousins, heads of a prominent Bordeaux wine house, were given one-year suspended prison sentences and fined an estimated 6 million francs (\$1.5 million) in the fraud trial.

Jr., Marx's attorney, to check the place and time of deposition. Fleming is celebrated for his successful defense in the conspiracy-perjury trial of John Mitchell, the former attorney general. He is a snappy Wall Street lawyer, and in reply to all questions he snaps "no comment." The reporter exasperates. Snap! "That's the way I practice law," says Fleming.

"Well, practice makes perfect," says the reporter and hangs up. Fleming has not yet arrived at the hotel, but a great assembly of reporters, photographers, notebooks and lenses mills around the lobby, pleading with management to let it go upstairs. A few have slipped through security and cluster outside Marx's suite.

Suddenly the door opens, and a young lady named Erin Fleming (no kin to the Fleming of the first part) peers out warily. "I'm not holding a press conference and making all kinds of statements while there's a fragile gentleman here who's being ripped off," she says. (Marx has been flurried with fragility for more than 80 years.)

Some Doubletalk

As she turns the press away, one reporter slides up and—using doubletalk out of S. J. Perelman—says: "I'm the valet and I'm here to press the suit."

Recognizing his line, she invites him in. (In journalism on these pages, reporters have to refer to themselves in the third person. Actually it was me. I spend my life interviewing S. J. Perelman and Groucho Marx.)

"Groucho!" she shouts. "Where are you? Groucho! Groucho!"

He leans into view, looks into her eyes and whispers, "Pussy cat."

"Pussy cat," she replies. Miss Fleming, who identifies herself as Marx's "secretary and daughter," doesn't trust the hotel not to put salt in the food. So a friend patters around salt-free and barefoot, preparing meals, stopping between courses to kiss Marx. He turns to a third member of the party, and she kisses him. Then he turns to the valet-turned-reporter.

"Bastard too!" says the reporter. "Vay is mit!" (Vay is me), says Marx.

A Photographer

Jack Manning, The New York Times's photographer, phones the suite, asks to speak to the reporter, and says the manager

won't let him up. The reporter asks for the manager, and orders: "Would you let that Manning up, please?" Manning joins the party. John Sprizzo, Fleming's fellow-counsel, arrives and begins mumbling to Miss Fleming. The door bell rings. "Mommers outside," says Marx, suggesting that the unseen callers were born out of wedlock.

Single-file, double-laden with attaché cases, a somber trio marches into the suite. It is the defensive legal platoon and Miss Fleming greets them heatedly and shunts them to the living room.

"Let's get more of these shirts for my friends," says Marx, pointing to his patterned sports shirt, flamboyant with titles of Marx Bros. pictures and a cautionary slogan: "Money Talks."

"We give manufacturers a license to make the shirts," says Miss Fleming, "and then we take all the profits out in shirts and give them away."

Then she forgets the shirts and remembers the suit, and her eyes cloud with tears. "It's the Howard Hughes story all over again," she sobs. "Groucho didn't write this book. Now they're even putting out stories that he's engaged to Bunnies."

"Let's not make it a circus," Sprizzo whispers.

"Are we going to the courtroom after this?" asks Marx.

A '20s Theatrical Souvenir—

By Thomas Quinn Curtis

PARIS, June 5 (NYT).—Julius Romains's creamy comedy, "Monsieur Le Trouhadec Salsi par la Débâche," is being revived in a new production at the Comédie-Française. "Knock," that tonic, Molliresque exposé of modern medical quackery remains Romains's top achievement as a dramatist. His ingenious adaptation of the Stefan Zweig version of "Volpone" is a more striking example of his stage skill.

But "Monsieur Le Trouhadec" (Part I of it was followed by a sequel: "Le Mariage de Le Trouhadec") is a pleasing souvenir of the theater of the 1920s. It is a close relative of the lightly philosophical plays of Bernard Zimmer and Alfred Savoir, and like them, it is seasoned with a sardonic relish. Romains viewed the passing scene with an alert, ironic

eye. He smiled at the foibles and delusions of his fellow creatures. His smile was often wry, but he held his temper. Indignation was foreign to him. In outlook and his gift for transforming reality into allegorical fantasy, he was the forerunner of Giraudoux.

His protagonist here is an elderly savant come to sample the fleshpots of Monte Carlo. Romantically and ridiculously he pursues that period figure, la poule de luxe. Cognizant of his meager means, she rejects him, but when he is fabulously enriched at the casino tables her hauteur melts. However, his attitude has altered. His luck does not hold, but what matter? He emerges from his experiences somewhat improved in wisdom, no longer quite the silly old goat he looks.

Louis Arbessier, Claire Vernet in "Monsieur Le Trouhadec," by Jules Romains, being revived at the Comédie Française.

Romains's portrait of Le Trouhadec and the extravagant background of his debauchery are drawn with fanciful flourish, subtle malice and easy humor. The play's surface is froth, its engaging mirth cooing the spectator into agreement with its argument. It confides its message confidentially, as it were, and it has no need to raise its voice to persuade one. Having something to say, Romains says it with charming grace.

Michel Etcheverry in his intelligent production appreciates the tenor of the text and has done nothing to distort it. He lets the play speak for itself. The 1922 Monte Carlo scene—when Paul Poiret was fashion king—is presented with airy elegance. Claude Cabille's amusing costuming and decor (including a chic, swirling merry-go-round) evoke the picture of the early 1920s but are free from common caricature. The exacting taste and tact of the production serve to the comedy's advantage. In less careful hands, it might be indistinguishable from "Gentlemen Prefer Blondes."

Ducal Visit to Moscow

MOSCOW, June 5 (Reuters).—Grand Duke Jean of Luxembourg and Grand Duchess Charlotte arrived here today for an official visit at the invitation of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, the press agency Tass announced.

The Notaire Theater of Bucharest will give performances of three plays in Romanian at the Salle Gaveau, beginning with "Hamlet" on June 17. On June 18 it will present "The Eighth Day of the Week" by Radu Dimitriu and on June 19 "I Too Have Been in Arcady" by Horii Tivnesca.

Uriah Heep, touring France, will be in Paris June 9 at the Palais des Sports at 8 p.m., in Cologne the following night at the Parc des Expositions, in Saint Etienne June 11 at the Palais des Sports, and in Marseilles June 12 at the Salle Vallier.

The Golden Gate Quartet will give a concert in St. Nicholas, Belgium, June 8 at 8 p.m. The following day will participate in the two-day jazz festival in Lunenburg, France. Also featured at the festival will be Nancy Holloway, Bill Coleman, Slide Hampton, Dizzy Reece, the Rod Mason jazz band, the Coenro Steel Band and Sharkeys.

BRUSSELS.—Little Richard and his group will be at the Forest National on June 6 at 8 p.m.

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VIENNA

Strauss Concerts, Coloring Books

By David Stevens

VIENNA, June 5 (NYT).—Vienna is celebrating the 150th birthday of the younger Johann Strauss in some expected and unexpected ways. Some dead serious and some tongue-in-cheek, some in context and some in no context at all.

Musically, all the orchestral and most of the chamber concerts in the Vienna Festival program include at least one waltz, polka or overture, and some end with another as an encore, sending everyone home happy. Meanwhile, the Johann Strauss Gesellschaft is at work on a complete edition that eventually will make it possible to explore this huge body of work (almost 500 opus numbers) by the composer of "On the Beautiful Blue Danube," "Tales From the Vienna Woods" and "Die Fledermaus."

On a considerably less serious level, Austria's cultural authorities have put together a record on which a number of pop stars have contributed original numbers on the theme "Johann Strauss—Vienna's Waltz King" while several artists (and Strauss himself, as a caricaturist) have contributed the line drawings for a coloring book on the same theme. The public is invited to join in the fun with contest entries for which the prizes will be given, presumably at a monster live-TV show scheduled for the actual birthday, Oct. 25.

As with other composers in recent years, the Vienna City Library has assembled a major exhibition devoted to the composer and his times, which will

Johann Strauss the younger, whose 150th birthday is being celebrated in Vienna.



run in the City Hall until the end of October, and the Austrian National Library will open one on June 11, concentrating on the composer's impact around the world.

The City Hall show is a handsome and detailed one, beginning with the development of the waltz from the Ländler and other humble three-quarter-time beginnings by Joseph Lanner and Johann Strauss, the father, through the reign of Johann, the son, and his brothers Josef and Eduard, to the descendants of Eduard who continued the dynasty until a few years ago.

Behind all the posters, documents, letters, photographs and memorabilia, however, it is not easy to catch a glimpse of the complicated man that was Johann Strauss, the son. He respected his father, yet at the age of 19 he

entered into direct competition with him as a conductor at the age of 21. He was a city dweller and no friend of nature, yet he marvelously evoked the Viennese countryside in music. He wrote joyful music mingled with melancholy that gave him enormous fame, which has never faded, in his lifetime. But he had his first nervous collapse at the age of 28 and all his life was plagued by an assortment of phobias, fears and depression.

He was maneuvered into writing for the theater only at the age of 46 by his first wife, who was seven years older than he, and whom he married at age 37. He was a poor judge of librettos, never sure of his own judgment, little gifted with the technical composition. Only four of his sixteen operettas (or operas) hold the stage today, but one of them—"Die Fledermaus"—is surely the best of its kind. Of another ("A Night in Venice") he described the score as "bound toilet paper."

In 1894, at a celebration to mark the 50th anniversary of his debut, he had this laconic self-evaluation to make: "For the honor that has been given me, I must thank my predecessors, above all my father. They indicated to me the way progress was possible: It was only possible through the expansion of the form, and that is my merit, my slight merit."

In the festival's concerts, Strauss's familiar and less familiar works have found themselves alongside heavier stuff—which the music itself certainly merits, and which is only justice for a man who as a conductor, introduced the "new" music of Wagner to the Viennese long before the opera did.

Superb Form

Once again, the Vienna Philharmonic under Claudio Abbado was in superb form for a concept that began with a splendid performance of Mahler's Fourth Symphony and proceeded to Strauss via Mozart's Piano Concerto in C (K. 593), with Friedrich Gulda as the totally involved soloist. The "Emperor" waltz ended the concert gloriously and was followed by a high-tension "Tritsch-Tratsch" polka as an encore.

Eugene Ormandy and his Philadelphiaans also have joined in the fun with a creamy smooth "Tales From the Vienna Woods," with Karl Swoboda giving the other part the right touch of melancholy.

Sharps & Flats

PARIS.—The Shadows will be the featured attractions at the Olympia June 11 to 13 at 8:30 p.m. and on June 14 at 7:30 and 10:30 p.m. The French group Cortex will be at the Théâtre Mouffetard June 6 at 10 p.m. The Chris Woods quartet at La Louisiane June 9; guitarist Jimmy Gouley at Le Caveau de la Montagne every night; Jimmy Walker and Hal Singer are at the Trois Maitres.

Uriah Heep, touring France, will be in Paris June 9 at the Palais des Sports at 8 p.m., in Cologne the following night at the Parc des Expositions, in Saint Etienne June 11 at the Palais des Sports, and in Marseilles June 12 at the Salle Vallier.

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حکومت الرشید

Plan Found to Settle U.S.-French Quarrel

By Bernard D. Nossiter

LONDON, June 5 (UPI)—European monetary officials have found a formula to settle the quarrel between the United States and France over the rules governing the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

The quarrel between U.S. Treasury Secretary William Simon and French Finance Minister Jacques Foccart, largely revolves around what the IMF's rules require of the United States and France in the event of a balance-of-payments crisis.

Problems and Answers
The key differences and the solution proposed for each are:

IMF rules: Mr. Foccart wants the IMF to be able to intervene in the international monetary system only on "fixed but adjustable" exchange rates. Mr. Simon, however, does not want to tie the IMF to a fixed exchange rate.

IMF quotas: The quota contribution to the IMF determines a country's voting rights. All IMF members must contribute to the fund. The U.S. quota is the largest, at 17.5 percent.

Gold: There are several issues here, but the most important is the financing of the IMF. The U.S. has agreed to provide 10 percent of the IMF's capital.

Oil: The IMF has agreed to provide 10 percent of the IMF's capital. The U.S. has agreed to provide 10 percent of the IMF's capital.

German Rate: The IMF has agreed to provide 10 percent of the IMF's capital. The U.S. has agreed to provide 10 percent of the IMF's capital.

Jobless Falls: The IMF has agreed to provide 10 percent of the IMF's capital. The U.S. has agreed to provide 10 percent of the IMF's capital.

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Discount Rate Is Reduced by French Bank

But Level Still Among Highest in the West

PARIS, June 5 (UPI)—The Bank of France lowered its discount rate half a percentage point today to 9 1/2 per cent, said a spokesman.

The very high level of interest rates here relative to other countries has been a major factor in attracting inflows of foreign capital, bankers note.

Even at the new, reduced level, the bank rate here will continue to be one of the highest in the industrialized world—exceeded only by Greece, where the rate is 11 per cent, and Britain, where the rate was cut last month to 10 per cent.

Bankers say that today's modest reduction—a cut of a full point—has been made because the government does not want to move too aggressively in reducing the upward pressure on the franc.

Today's action failed to make an effect on the foreign exchange market in Paris, where the franc continued to strengthen. It closed at 4.01 francs to the dollar—compared with 4.03 francs at yesterday's close.

Although the nation's exporters have been complaining that the rise in the franc's value will hurt their sales, the fact is the bulk of France's trade is done with its EEC partners, and the value of the franc has not moved significantly against those currencies.

Imports Cost Less
Of greater significance, the appreciation of the franc effectively reduces the cost of much of France's imports—especially those valued in dollars, such as oil.

Movements in the bank rate here are mostly of psychological importance as it is pegged at the top of the short-term rate structure. The day-to-day money market rate, for example, is currently at 7 3/8 per cent—a decline of one-eighth of a point following news of the bank rate cut.

Nevertheless, the reduction in the discount rate does indicate the general trend of the government's interest rate policy.

It is widely assumed that commercial banks will now reduce their base, or "prime," lending rate to 10 1/2 per cent.

Finance Minister Jean-Pierre Fourcade has indicated he would like to see the base rate cut as a means of encouraging industry to increase capital spending and—ultimately—helping to revive industrial activity.

The minister has also said that he would expect a three to four percentage point cut in consumer loans. The basic lending rate on installment buying is currently 11.3 per cent.

Oil Countries
Officials of Iraq and Kuwait talked today about the need for higher oil prices. Iraqi Oil Minister Tarek Abdel Karim said in Beirut that worldwide inflation was to blame.

"The best way of maintaining the buying power of our revenue," Mr. Karim told the magazine Arab Oil and Gas, "is to index oil rates to a set of finished goods and raw materials that are traded internationally."

The price increase is expected to come in September, when a "freeze" on oil prices agreed to by the exporting countries expires and when they hold their annual meeting in Geneva. The oil exporters will hold a meeting in Gabon, in West Africa, next week, but it is being held to discuss the plight of developing nations and not world prices.

Energy experts in the United States believe that one reason so many oil exporters came out for higher prices today was that oil consumption has begun to rise after declining in the United States and in Europe. One report today said that consumption around the world was running 4 million barrels a day ahead of production, meaning that the oil fields not producing in some countries will soon have to start up again to meet demand.

Meanwhile, President Ford's energy advisers were planning to meet this weekend at Camp David, Md., to discuss the possibility of higher prices and to map out an energy-research program that uses less oil in the United States.

Car Output Plunges
To 3-Year Low in U.K.
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Car output averaged 17,750 units a week, down 55 per cent from weekly output of 39,500 cars in May 1974. April production was 25,500 cars a week.

British Leyland Motor Corp., Ford Motor Co. of Britain and Chrysler (U.K.) Ltd. were all affected by major industrial disputes in May. Only Vauxhall Motors Ltd., the fourth of Britain's major carmakers, was able to avoid industrial problems.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Slater Walker Expects Low Profits

Slater Walker Securities expects profits to remain at a low level until it completes its program of cutting its substantial property portfolio and redeploying the assets. Chairman Jim Slater says, however, that the firm will pay the maximum permitted dividend. In the longer term, this level of dividend will be more than adequately covered by the company's profits, he explains. Survival, the company's main priority in 1974, "is now assured," he says. The main task now is to reduce the company's substantial property portfolio and until then, profits are expected to be at "a very low level." For 1974, Slater Walker reported a net profit of \$2.7 million, down from \$13.1 million the previous year. Mr. Slater adds that "our commercial banking business has been reduced and in future will be on a lower key, our lending policy will be a highly selective one and our corporate finance business is continuing to grow at a steady rate."

Hoffmann-La Roche Diversification

Hoffmann-La Roche will continue its policy of diversification out of pharmaceuticals, chairman Adolf Jann reports, noting that the company has cut the share of pharmaceuticals in total sales to 57 per cent from about 70 per cent a few years ago. Areas in which the Swiss group will continue to expand are bio-electronics, vitamins and flavors and fragrances. Vitamins and fine chemicals accounted for 25 per cent of turnover last year while flavors and fragrances accounted for 10 to 11 per cent. Group sales in

the first four months of the year rose in volume but fell 10 per cent measured in Swiss francs. The dollar was worth about 240 or 250 francs in early 1975 compared with around 3 francs in the 1974 period. Mr. Jann says that group sales last year would have been 15 to 18 per cent higher than in 1973 but for exchange rate changes. As it is, they rose 9.3 per cent to 5.1 billion francs.

Renault Defers New Models

Renault says it was forced to defer launching two new models because of last year's strikes. Christian Beullac, deputy managing director, says that "1974 would have been a good year for Renault were it not for the strikes." In an interview with Le Figaro, Mr. Beullac warned that if the government freezes auto prices because of recent increases "it would be tantamount to freezing our investments." Such a move would be particularly dangerous at a time when Volkswagen, Renault's main competitor, is preparing a whole new range of models, he says. The selling price of cars is still 6 per cent below the level Renault would like as manufacturing costs are constantly rising. However, industry sources say the question of a price freeze has been temporarily shelved by Finance Minister Jean-Pierre Fourcade, who has said he will reconsider it at the end of the automobile year in September. Renault's problems have been compounded by the loss of export competitiveness resulting from the franc's appreciation against the dollar, which has led to the revision of plans to introduce the R-5 model in the United States.

After Oil Cost Fears Depress Market

Prices Rally at New York, Close Mixed

NEW YORK, June 5 (UPI)—Continued speculation that world oil prices will be boosted in the fall depressed prices on the New York Stock Exchange early today but the market rallied in the afternoon and finished mixed.

Analysts could find no specific reason for the late strength, although some suggested that sentiment may have been steadied by anticipation of a cut in the prime interest rate tomorrow by First National City Bank.

The Dow Jones Industrial average closed with a gain of 2.19 points to 842.15. It was down about 7 points in early trading. Declining issues led by about 725 to 700.

Volume totaled 21.61 million shares compared with 24.9 million yesterday.

In the energy group of stocks, Coastal States Gas Producing was the most active NYSE issue, climbing 1 5/8 to 10 7/8. Texas International tacked on 5/8 to 9 1/2.

General Dynamics closed at 49 3/8, off 5/8, after being down 2 points in early trading. It was reported from Brussels that sources close to the Belgian government say a major contract will be awarded to General Dynamics Saturday for sale of its F-16 fighter jets to the U.S. Several other Western European nations are expected to buy the plane.

Pharmaceuticals were mostly lower, with Merck falling 3/4 to 84 3/4. Bristol-Myers at 66 1/4, down 1. Abbott Labs 73 1/2, down 1 3/8 and G.D. Searle 21, down 3/4.

Dow Jones news service and

the Wall Street Journal reported that a drug industry analyst detected a price retreat in bulk antibiotics because of falling demand and rising capacity.

Amstar declined 1/8 to 56 5/8. The company forecast a June quarter loss following recent sugar price cuts.

Automotive shares were fractionally mixed a day after the industry reported lower late-May sales of new cars. Steels also traded in irregular fashion.

IBM picked up 1 3/8 to 218 among the high-priced glamourous. Prices on the American Stock Exchange advanced in active trading. The Amex index rose 0.87 to 90.71.

Houston Oil & Minerals rose 1 1/8 to 25 5/8. It reported a gas find in a well offshore Texas. Heavily traded Braccon "A" rose

1/4 to 12 1/8. The company said it is aware of no reason for the stock's activity.

In New York, bonds closed firm in moderately active trading. Dealers said there was a general all-round demand for outstanding issues, allowing corporates to finish up to 1/2 point higher, and government coupons 1/4 to 1/2 point firmer.

They said an expected sharp rundown of Treasury balances at the Federal Reserve over the next two weeks apparently sparked the sharp upturn. Recently run-downs have been running at over \$7 billion on a daily average basis.

Dealers said it is unlikely that the Fed will be able to absorb all the additional reserves created by the rundown.

In Chicago farm commodity futures posted small gains early on the Board of Trade, but they failed to stand up under progressive liquidation and all the major pits declined.

Soybeans lost 6 1/2 cents a bushel, wheat 3 1/2 cents, corn and oats 1 1/2 cents. Soybean meal closed on an irregular tone but oil was down 30 points.

Japan Car Exports

TOKYO, June 5 (Reuters)—Japan's vehicle exports in April totaled 203,100 units, up 8.5 per cent on March but down 3.2 per cent on April 1974, the Japan automobile manufacturers association announced.

U.S. Concerns Reduce Spending to 1.6% Rise

WASHINGTON, June 5 (UPI)—U.S. businesses are continuing to scale back their capital spending plans for 1975.

According to the latest quarterly Commerce Department survey, businesses expect plant and equipment outlays to rise only 1.6 per cent this year from 1974, when outlays increased about 13 per cent.

Last March, businessmen had projected a 3.3-per-cent spending gain for 1975 and in early January they had anticipated an even bigger 4.5-per-cent gain.

The department said the revision by businesses is the largest between two successive quarterly surveys since 1971.

The economic slump of the past 15 months has been the chief factor behind the trimming in capital budgets, which currently are set rising to \$114.24 billion this year from \$112.4 billion in 1974.

After discounting inflation, 1975 capital spending could decline 10 per cent in real terms since capital-goods prices have been rising at about a 12-per-cent annual rate so far this year.

If the 1.6-per-cent increase is realized, it would be the smallest yearly increase in spending since an actual 3.3-per-cent decline in 1961.

Actual plant and equipment spending in the first quarter of 1975 was at a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of \$114.8 billion, a 1.5-per-cent decline from the fourth quarter of 1974.

Spending in the second quarter is expected to decline 1 per cent to \$113.4 billion and remain at about that level in the third quarter, the department said. In the fourth quarter, the de-

partment expects an increase of about 1.5 per cent to an annual rate of \$115.4 billion.

It said the largest percentage reductions of capital spending in the manufacturing industry occurred in nonferrous metal, electrical machinery and rubber.

In non-manufacturing industries, large reductions occurred in communications, railroad and other transportation, electrical utilities and commercial goods.

U.S. Wholesale Price Index Up 0.4% in Month

WASHINGTON, June 5 (AP)—Increases in U.S. wholesale prices slowed to 0.4 per cent in May after April's sharp 1.5-per-cent rise, the Labor Department reported today.

Industrial commodities prices rose only 0.2 per cent last month following increases of 0.1 per cent in each of the previous two months.

Economists regard the industrial commodities portion of the wholesale price index as a truer measure of inflation because food prices are more erratic and do not have as great an impact on the overall price structure.

The rise last month, although high by historical standards, was well below the monthly increases typical in 1974.

Wholesale food prices rose 0.6 per cent to a level 8.2 per cent above May of 1974.

The wholesale price index last month stood at 173.2, meaning that it cost \$173.20 to buy goods that cost \$100 in the 1967 base year.

Over the past year, wholesale prices have risen 11.7 per cent, with industrial goods up 13.2 per cent, farm prices up 2 per cent and processed foods and feed up 12.6 per cent.

Although the sharp slowdown in wholesale prices this year has not been fully reflected at retail, they have slowed the pace of consumer price increases. Wholesale prices in the past three months have risen at an annual rate of 5.5 per cent while the annual rate at retail has been 5.8 per cent during this period.

Italian Output Drops
MILAN, June 5 (AP-DJ)—Italy's industrial production index dropped 14.6 per cent to 107.5 in March from March 1973, the statistics bureau said today on the basis of final data.

Company Reports

Massey-Ferguson			
Three Months Ap. 30	1975	1974	
Revenue (millions)	604.1	434.1	
Profits (millions)	24.3	17.7	
Per Share	1.33	0.97	
Six Months			
Revenue (millions)	1,041.5	773.7	
Profits (millions)	33.3	24.1	
Per Share	1.82	1.33	

Whittaker			
Second Quarter	1975	1974	
Revenue (millions)	143.0	202.9	
Profits (millions)	—1.8*	3.4	
Per Share	—0.16	0.16	
Six Months			
Revenue (millions)	291.4	370.1	
Profits (millions)	—0.5*	5.9	
Per Share	—0.05	0.27	

* Loss

This announcement appears as a matter of record only

May, 1975

AluFinance

Alufinance and Trade Ltd.

Incorporated in Jersey, Channel Islands

Participants

Swiss Aluminium Ltd.
Aluminium Pechiney SA
Vereinigte Aluminium-Werke AG
The British Aluminium Company Ltd.
A/S Ardal og Sunndal Verk
Holland Aluminium BV
Alumetal SpA
Vereinigte Metallwerke Ranshofen-Berndorf AG
Granges Aluminium AB
Gebr. Giulini GmbH

\$73,450,000

Medium term revolving credit

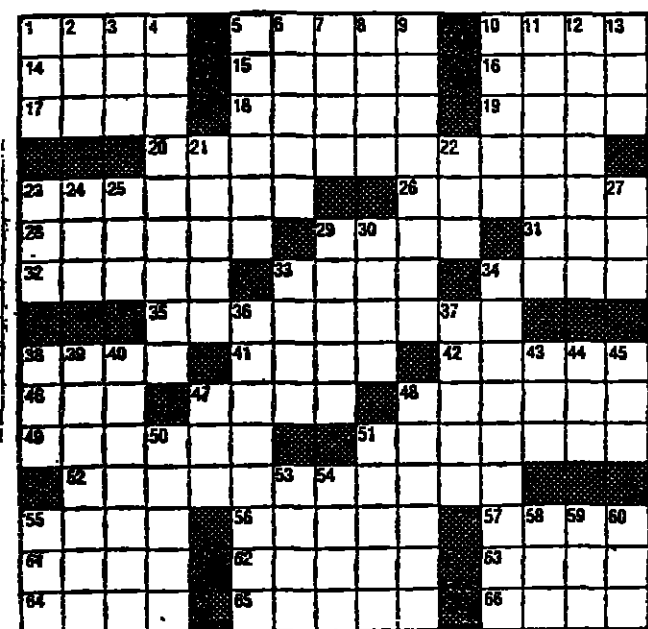
This credit has been arranged by
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Crédit Lyonnais
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Sparkassen Aktiengesellschaft
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The Philadelphia National Bank
Scandinavian Bank Limited
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Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale

-By Will Weng

- 1 Practices
- 5 Word of choice
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- 15 Aps and
- 13 Cry for attention
- 16 Kingfish
- 17 Deckhand's need
- 18 Eastern faith
- 19 Component
- 20 Navy ship
- 23 Kind of clams
- 22 Talked back
- 28 Decorative
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- 29 Struck, old style
- 31 Flightless bird
- 32 Parsley portion
- 33 On a grand scale
- 34 Hammer part
- 35 Big Apple
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- 38 Church area
- 41 *Leander's friend*
- 42 Figures
- 46 Word with rata
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- 47 Spanish painter
- 48 Frogmen
- 49 Hairpiece
- 51 MAURY et al.

52	Battlewagon	23	City ways: Abbr.
55	River to the Baltic	24	Upset
56	Vanishing ocean sight	25	Play by —
57	Morays	27	Remind about a bill
57	Secretary	29	Show off
62	Buoy up	30	Painier Joan
63	Red-lighted word	33	One who watches
64	Dilettantish	34	Former harasser of enemy shipping
65	Comprehend	36	Cajoles
66	Depend on	37	Von Stroehlin
	<u>DOWN</u>	38	Suitable
1	Good periods	39	One who goads
2	Baste	40	Most tart
3	Pitching guideline: Abbr.	43	Doctors' field: Abbr.
4	Nautilus, for one	44	Common verb
5	Complains	45	Type of curve
6	Watered	47	Millieu of
7	Misfortunes	34	Down
8	Hammer part	48	Ph.D. or M.A.
9	Like children	59	Jaunty
10	Back at camp	51	Musical pieces
10	Atlantic barges	53	Shade of green
11	Rochester's river	54	Even keel
12	Ancient galley	55	Harem room
13	Drunkard	58	River of England
21	Mirror's offering	59	Abner
22	— crow	60	Eve affliction



C F			C F				
ALGARVE	16	44	Fair	MURRID	27	81	Fair
AMSTERDAM	16	61	Overcast	MOSCOW	21	79	Cloudy
ANTWERP	22	72	Cloudy	NETHERLANDS	19	66	Cloudy
ATHENS	28	77	Cloudy	NEWCASTLE	26	82	Cloudy
BREKID	26	79	Cloudy	NICHR	15	53	Cloudy
BREMEN	26	72	Overcast	NEW YORK	19	60	Cloudy
BRISLIN	14	87	Cloudy	NICE	19	66	Cloudy
BRESSELS	18	64	Cloudy	ONLO	16	61	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	16	64	Cloudy	PABIN	19	60	Cloudy
BURGO	16	64	Cloudy	PRAGUE	13	59	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	32	72	Fair	ROME	23	73	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	11	72	Cloudy	ROPLA	19	61	Rain
COPENHAGEN	11	72	Fair	ST. LOUIS	11	59	Cloudy
DUBLIN	19	66	Overcast	TEHRAN	26	82	Cloudy
FOINBEGH	12	65	Rain	TEL AVIV	27	81	Cloudy
GENEVA	19	66	Cloudy	TOKYO	26	82	Cloudy
FRANKFERT	16	61	Cloudy	VENICE	29	68	Cloudy
GENEVA	16	61	Cloudy	VIENNA	15	59	Cloudy
HELSINKI	14	57	Cloudy	WARSAW	19	60	Cloudy
HOTANBERG	22	72	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	26	79	Cloudy
LA PALMAS	22	72	Fair	ZURICH	16	60	Cloudy
LONDON	28	84	Cloudy				
LONDON	28	84	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES	18	61	Fair				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S. Standard at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)-daily; (w)-weekly; (r)-regularly; (i)-irregularly.

(v) Alexander Fund	\$7.00	(d) KB Income Fund	LF1.65d
(v) Am. Express Int'l Fd	\$7.52	(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F	\$18.21
(v) Apollo/Temosa, Inc. pr.	\$F9.45	(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F.	\$17.26
(v) Austral. Select. Fd	\$3.30	(w) Leverage Can. Bond	\$23.99

ANNE JULIUS BARR & Co. LTD:		L & L MANAGEMENT S.A:	
(d) Burbord.....	\$F74 33	(+w) L&L Multi-Inv. Fd.....	\$F76 62
(d) Conbar.....	\$F71 18	(+w) L&L Inv. Fd.....	\$F75 25
(d) Conbar.....	\$F71 18	(+w) L&L Inv. Fd.....	\$F75 25
(d) Stockbar.....	\$F50 63	(+w) Mediolumm Sel. Fund.....	\$11 88
(f) Brownstree.....	\$12 44	(+w) N.E.A. Inv. Fd.....	\$3 80
(+w) Can. Gas & Enrgy Fd.....	\$11 84	(+w) Nippon Fund.....	\$24 22
(+w) Can. Secur. Growth Fd.....	\$4 25	(+w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd.....	\$7 86
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A:		(+w) Pacific Cap. Fd Inc.....	\$22 15
(+w) Capital Int'l.....	\$1 20	(+w) Putnam Int'l Fund.....	\$22 15
(+w) Capital Int'l S.A.....	\$9 51	(+w) Putnam Fund.....	\$22 15
(+w) Capital Renaissance.....	\$9 51	(+w) Renta Capital Fd.....	\$F74 87
(+w) Canadian Optima.....	\$502 40	(+w) Rendite Fund.....	\$F44 44
(+w) Convert. Fd. N.A. Ctrpt.....	\$4 33	(+w) Safe Fund.....	\$4 12
(+w) Convert. Fd. S.A. Ctrpt.....	\$1 18	(+w) Samul Portfolio.....	\$F58 25
(+w) Convert. Bond Fd. I.V.....	\$4 12		

REDIT SUISSE:		SEPRO:	
(d) Canada.....	SP44	— (W) Sepr. (N.A.T.).....	\$13.17
(d) C.S. Bond-Funds.....	SP70.0		
(d) C.S. Fund-Incl.....	SP70.0	S.M.C. FUNDS:	
(d) Energy-Int'l.....	SP47.0	— (d) CSP Fund.....	SP87.74
(d) Govt.....	SP65.0	— (d) Crosby Fund.....	SP4.84
(d) European.....	SP122.50	— (d) I.T.F. Fund N.Y.....	\$7.36
Crosby Fund S.A.....	\$4.28		

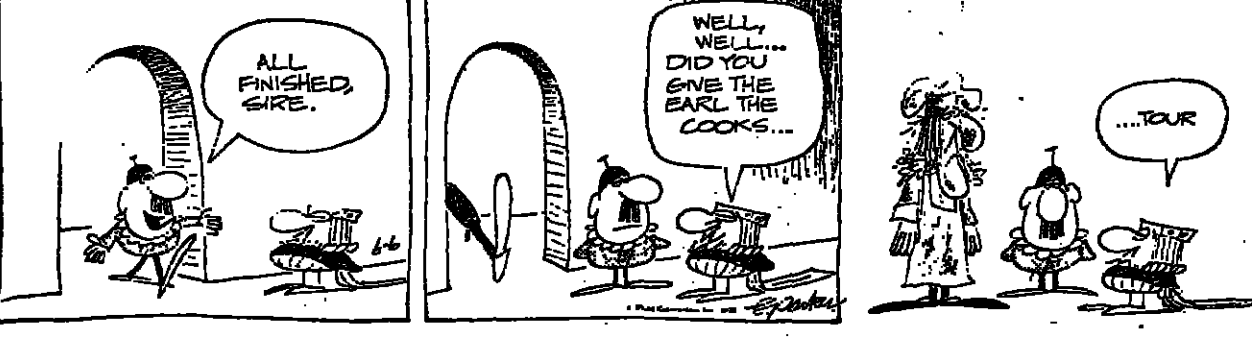
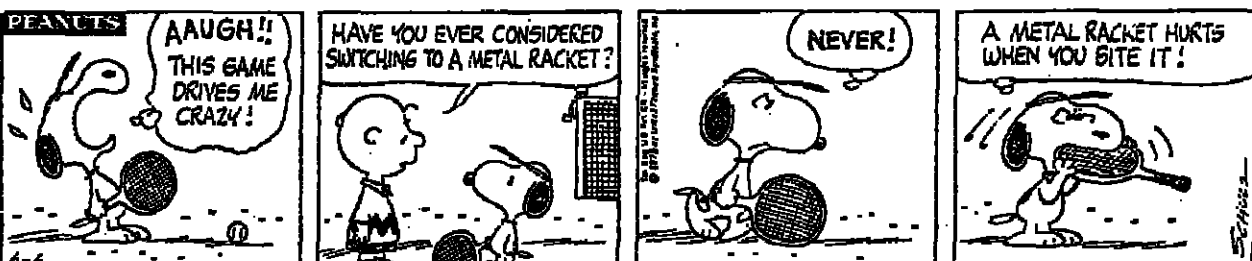
INTL. MGMT.:		W/FI SM&N Special Fund.....	
(1) C&S America Fd.....	\$9.64	NOVID GROUPE GENVEVA:	
(2) W.C. Jackson Fd.....	\$6.26	— (1) Petrocar Sw & Est.....	\$F1,431
(3) D.C.C.	\$49.85	— (2) Sarcosus	\$F1,021
Delta Invest. Fund.....	\$9.65	Delta Soros Fund.....	\$170.96
Delta Multifund.....	\$8.93	(1) Star Fund.....	\$5.39
Delta Int'l Fund.....	Yen 2.44		
Delta Fund (Inv.).....	\$1.62		
Dreyfus Fund Int'l.....	\$11.38	SWISS BANK CORP.:	
Dreyfus & Int'l.....	\$11.01	(1) America-Tel.....	\$F435.25
Europe Colligative.....	LF451	(2) Interactor.....	\$F625.25
Executive Fd of Canada.....	\$5.64	(3) Japan Portfolio.....	\$F1,000
		(4) Global Net.....	\$F1,917

IDOLITY:		(d) Univ. Bond S&Ind.	\$F47.25
		(d) Universal Fund	\$F48.10
(w) Padelly Equitalia	\$5.13	(w) Thelst. Global Fund	\$0.14
(w) Padelly Int'l Fd.	\$5.13	(w) TOKYO Fd. Euro. (Sec)	\$0.14
(w) Padelly Pacific Fd.	\$29.93	(w) TOKYO Fd. Bond N.Y.	\$0.25
(w) Padelly World Fd.	\$9.81	(w) Transpac. Fund	\$17.29
TENDALL GROUP:			
(w) Fluoride	\$14.99		
(w) First Intern'l Fd.	\$117.80		
(w) First Int'l. Health	\$14.63	(w) Overseas Fd. Ind.	\$1.21
(w) First Int'l. Ind.	\$14.19	(w) Do. Agricultural	\$1.21
(w) First Security Can. Fd.	\$16.61	(w) 3-Way Fund Int'l.	\$2.31
(w) First World Fund	\$16.61		
(w) Fleming Japan Fund	\$20.26		
(w) Fomex Corp. Fd.	\$20.26		
(w) Foreign Selection Fd.	\$20.26		
(w) Fund. Ind. Fd.	\$11.24		
(w) Fund. Int'l. Fd.	\$2.41	(w) Amer. U.S. \$B.	\$F47.25
(w) Fund of N.Y. Govt. Ind.	\$2.41	(w) Bond Int'l.	\$F47.25
		(w) Bond Int'l. Fd.	\$F47.25

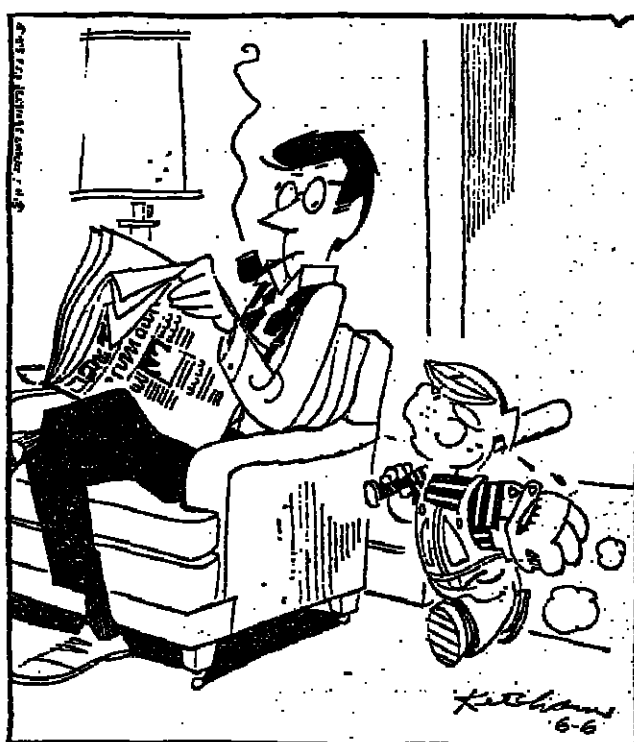
(2) Berry Int'l Fund	\$10.74	(1d) Europa Europe Sh.....	\$F116
(3) Berry Pac. Fd Ltd	\$24.77	(1d) Funi Swls Sh.....	\$F68.00
(4) G.T. Dollar Fund	\$5.62	(1d) Globinvest	\$F68.00
		(1d) Pacific Invest	\$F70.00
		(1d) Rometec-Invest	\$F145.40
		(1d) Sait South Afr. Sh....	\$F333
		(1d) Sina Swls R. Est....	\$F178.50

Guardian Gr. Fr. Int'l.	\$1.34	UNION-UT INVESTMENT, Frankfurt	
Guinness-Borden, NV.	\$54.40	(a) Atlantische.....	DM15.50
H.O.I.T. Bode.....	\$5.09	(b) Europäer.....	5.82
Infodip.....	\$10.15	(c) Unifonds.....	DM19.30
Interfund.....	\$P24.10	(d) Unirenta.....	DM42.00
Interling S.A.....	\$10.79	(e) Unifond 1.....	5.45
Int'l. Income Fund.....	\$2.89	(f) United Cap. Inv. Fd.....	\$2.40
Int'l. Privilege Ltd.....	C\$4.10	(g) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd.....	\$3.14
Int'l. Securities Fund.....	\$6.55	(h) U.S. Trust Inv. Fd.....	\$5.18
Int'l. Securities Fund.....	\$6.82	(i) Western Hedge Fund.....	\$144.17
Invert Atlantique.....	\$37.27	(j) World Capital Fd.....	\$14.47
Invert Atlantique.....	\$37.27	(k) World Equity Grth Fd.....	\$15.47
Italtoronto Int'l Fd S.A.....	\$9.96	(l) Worldwide Securities.....	35.47
Japan Growth Fd.....	\$14.19		
Japan Selection Fund.....	\$14.85	DM - Deutsche Mark: "X" divid-	
Japan Pacific Fund.....	\$17.46	and "N" New; N.A. - Nfs available;	
		BP - Belgian franc; LF - Luxem-	
		bourg franc; SF - Swiss franc;	
		* - Offer prices; A - Asked.	
RADDE FLEMING:			
R. Jardine East Trust.....	\$50.51		
R. Jardine East Trust Fd.....	\$10.27		
R. Jardine Selection NV.....	\$12.44		

**B.
C.**



DENNIS THE MENACE



"YA CAN'T PLAY *ANYWHERE* IN THIS NEIGHBORHOOD! WHEN I GET BIG, THE FIRST THING I'M GONNA BUY IS A *EMPTY LOT!*"

WE ARE YOUR SONS

The Legacy of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

THIS may be a patchy book—this testimonial to Ethel and Julius Rosenberg by their children, Robert and Michael Meeropol. It reads more like an anthology of prison letters, autobiographical sketches, and political credos than a coherent statement of any sort. There is a

How did they survive the shock of their childhoods? Reasonably, it would seem, to judge by both their subsequent historical and the objective insight by which they describe their psychological adjustments (Michael's is over-extraverted, Robert's is over-introverted). I draw, but both seem in the run to have made the most of their character tendencies: if they been neglected for political. One doubts it, if their apparent lack of pre-verbal damage, the content and tenor of their parents' prison correspondence to them, and the way they plotted for their parents' release. Not to their detriment, Michael argues: In the long run the biggest handicap was overcome the guilt that hiding their identities inevitably entailed.

And what of their feelings at the case today? For the obvious reason that they were too young at the time, they shed little light on the trial and its immediate aftermath. But they leave doubt on the question of the larger significance of the trial and execution. Though they have recently concluded "that our parents probably were members

But, the patchiness of the "sergeants' book really does not matter in the end, because one does not depend on it for aesthetic value. It is a book that makes one reads it out of curiosity to know answers to certain questions. Whatever happened of the two boys after they disappeared from public view in 1933? How well did they do? William Westcott, the former spy boss, Cedric Belfrage "The American Inconclusion," and Morton Sobell's recent published "On Doing Time." They were scapegoats of mass hysteria, victims of the Cold War conspiracy.

base, as others have argued? How do they feel about their parents today? And what light, if any, can they shed on the question of whether the Jews were right in their answer to such questions "We and Your Sons" provides considerable satisfaction.

That feeling of the boys after 1933, nothing much out of the ordinary. In a nutshell or two: they were adopted by a loving

and a sympathetic couple, Anne and Michael Symphor. They had succeeded in securing a Carnegie bursary for his class at Elizabeth Irwin High School in Greenwich Village; Michael went on to Swarthmore, Cambridge University in England, and the University of Wisconsin, where he received a Ph.D. in economics; Anne married the University of Indiana and the University of

Solution to Previous Puzzle

SABIE	CASS	AMMO
ALLOP	OVAL	LEAD
ROBOT	WITELAND	
BEACON	PHOTIST	
CHOPIN	SPED	TEST
HOSIS	PHOROD	AGE
AMSO	ALLING	CRAIG
TOY	REAR	UMMA
BORE	REAR	UMMA
VIABAS	TRACT	

—By Alan Trusc.

East opened a borderline hand on the diagramed deal with one diamond and South, Giorgio Belladonna of Italy, bid two hearts. This would not be the choice of an American player who would regard it as too strong for a weak jump overall but too weak for an intermediate jump. North naturally raised to game, and West led the club nine.

East took two-club winners and played a third round, and when South won in dummy he led the heart nine. This held, and he continued trumps to reach this highly interesting position:

was now a killer. West could spare a spade, for South was then have ducked a spade to ace, before or after taking winning diamond finesse.

West therefore gave up a diamond and a spade was thrown from dummy. East had to let his diamonds to prevent declarer from making tricks in that suit, so he let a spade. Now Belladonna finished in diamonds, cashed the ace and led the spade jack to the spade nine in his hand and finish.

Technically, this would described as a guard suc

NORTH
 ♠ 174
 ♥ —
 ♦ AQ7
 ♣ —

WEST EAST
 ♠ A35 ♠ Q10
 ♥ — ♥ —
 ♦ K106 ♦ J94
 ♣ — ♣ 4

SOUTH
 ♠ K5
 ♥ 107
 ♦ 43
 ♣ —

Belledonne continued with the heart ten, and West and dummy gave up a spade. Anxious to keep some diamond protection, East reluctantly parted with his remaining club. The last trump

without the count—a very
animal indeed.

NORTH

♠ 374
♥ 9632
♦ AQ7
♣ K53

WEST EAST

♠ A8532 ♣ QH
♥ 5 ♣ K8
♦ K1065 ♣ J9
♠ 986 ♣ AC

SOUTH

♠ KB
♥ AQJ1074
♦ 83
♣ J102

East and West were vul
able. The bidding:

East South West Nc
1 ♦ 2 ♣ Pass 4
Pass Pass Pass
West led the club nine.

حکومت ارض الفضل

Mets Win, 1-0

Kranepool, Koosman Defeat Montreal

NEW YORK, June 5 (UPI)—Kranepool went 3-for-4 last night and drove in the game's only run in the first inning as New York Mets shut out the Montreal Expos, 1-0, behind the 8-hit pitching of left-hander Tom Seaver.

Kranepool, now batting .412, led home Felix Millan with a single in the first. Millan had led with one out and moved third on Cleo Jones' hit-and-run. After Houston starter Ron Cey struck out starter Tom Seaver, Kranepool followed with a single to right.

Koosman struck out six and led three in gaining his fifth win in eight decisions. The 7th dropped Koosman's record to 3-7.

Dodgers 3, Expos 0

Montreal, losing pitcher Tom Seaver, pitched two home runs as Los Angeles blanked the Expos, 3-0, behind the 11-hit pitching of Andy Messersmith.

The Dodgers, who were held scoreless until they came up with a run in the eighth.

Wednesday Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE
Baltimore 100 210 300-10 9
Boston 100 210 300-10 9
Chicago 100 210 300-10 9
Cleveland 100 210 300-10 9
Detroit 100 210 300-10 9
Kansas City 100 210 300-10 9
Los Angeles 100 210 300-10 9
Minnesota 100 210 300-10 9
New York 100 210 300-10 9
Philadelphia 100 210 300-10 9
Pittsburgh 100 210 300-10 9
St. Louis 100 210 300-10 9
Texas 100 210 300-10 9
Toronto 100 210 300-10 9
Washington 100 210 300-10 9

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Atlanta 100 210 300-10 9
Cincinnati 100 210 300-10 9
Cleveland 100 210 300-10 9
Houston 100 210 300-10 9
Los Angeles 100 210 300-10 9
Montreal 100 210 300-10 9
New York 100 210 300-10 9
Philadelphia 100 210 300-10 9
Pittsburgh 100 210 300-10 9
St. Louis 100 210 300-10 9
Texas 100 210 300-10 9
Toronto 100 210 300-10 9
Washington 100 210 300-10 9

Thursday

Yankees' Hunter Wins No. 8

LOOMINGTON, Minn., June 5 (UPI)—Griffith's two-run home run off the bat of Tom Seaver lifted the Yankees to a 2-1 victory over the Mets.

Tom Seaver allowed seven hits and struck out eight in winning his eighth game against four losses.

Felix Millan started the eighth inning with a single off Tom Seaver. He advanced to second on Joe Torre's sacrifice bunt and Randy Stoltzfus walked into the left field.

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Rangers 3, Orioles 2

At Baltimore, Cesar Tovar's run-scoring single in the 12th inning and Jackie Brown's timely relief pitching enabled Texas to snap a three-game losing streak with a 3-2 victory over the Orioles.

Tovar singled off Orioles' reliever Doyle Alexander after Lovitto led off the 12th inning with an infield single and moved to second base on Jim Sundberg's sacrifice bunt.

Yankees 6, Twins 3
At Bloomington, Thurman Munson drove in three runs and raised his average to .346, lifting New York to a 6-3 victory over Minnesota and giving Doc Medich his fourth victory of the season.

Medich struck out five and walked one as he won eight innings allowing five hits. Sparky Lyle took over and was bombed out without retiring a batter in the ninth when the Twins scored two runs on singles by Rod Carew, Tony Oliva and Larry Rife in addition to a walk. Dick Tidrow took over and retired the side.

Indians 4, Royals 1
At Cleveland, John (Blue Moon) Odum tossed a two-hitter and Boog Powell, John Lowenstein and Alan Ashby hit home runs to spark the Indians to a 4-0 victory over Kansas City.

Odum, who had not won a game since losing his only victory last season on July 18, struck out eight, walked five and held the Royals hitless over the first five innings.

Angels 2, Tigers 1
At Anaheim, Ed Figueroa limited Detroit to six singles, pitching California to a 2-1 victory.

Figueroa, inserted into the starting rotation last week, improved his record to 4-1. He outdueled Ray Fears, 1-2, making his first American League start.

Reds 7, White Sox 6
At Boston, Rick Burleson's RBI single capped a four-run ninth inning, giving the Red Sox a 7-6 victory over Chicago.

Chicago's Jim Kaat was coasting with a 6-3 lead when he was hit by a line drive off the bat of Fred Lynn.

Rice at second base, Kaat yielded a double to Tony Conigliaro off the leftfield wall and was replaced on the mound by Rich Gossage.

Gossage, a right-hander, was greeted by three successive pinch hits from left-handed batters.

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A's 11, Brewers 3

At Oakland, Billy Williams rapped out four hits, including a double, and drove in three runs, igniting the A's to an 11-3 victory over Milwaukee.

Williams singled and scored as the A's collected five runs in the first inning. He doubled to score Bert Campaneris in the sixth and scored himself on Gene Tenace's ninth homer of the year.

Philadelphia's Greg Luzinski battles with San Diego pitcher Bill Greif as Phil's coach Bill Demars moves to break it up. Scuffle began when Greif pitched ball close to Luzinski's head.

Orantes Is Upset in French Tennis

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The unseeded Zugarelli, 35, battled to 3-5 in the first-round match with the Spanish left-hander, then reeled off nine straight games for the victory.

Orantes, 26, who had been a favorite to meet first-seeded Bjorn Borg of Sweden for the title, was the first seeded player to be eliminated.

Zugarelli, ranked No. 3 in his country, played steady tennis from the baseline and wore down his opponent.

In her debut here, top-rated defending champion Chris Evert of the United States handily defeated Carmen Pera of Spain, 6-2, 6-2.

Evert, 28, stroked forehands and double-handed backhands and let the Spanish girl make the mistakes. She stayed mostly behind the baseline while hitting

deep into the court to force Pera to play her game.

American Julie Heldman was the first woman seed to go out as Odile de Rubinh of France defeated her, 7-5, 4-6, 6-0.

Heldman, seeded fourth, played baseline-to-baseline tennis with the fifth-ranked French woman but was hampered by a shoulder injury and made mistakes.

Raul Ramirez of Mexico, seeded eighth, defeated Mark Farrell of Britain, 6-4, 6-1, without taking off his warm-up pants.

The Mexican said after beating the fifth-ranked Briton that he thought he could win the championship but would take his matches one at a time.

"Just because I won the title in Rome doesn't mean I can go all the way here," Ramirez said. "I have to concentrate round by round and play hard each match."

First Round

Antonio Zugarelli of Italy beat Manuel Orantes of Spain, 6-3, 6-0; Tomas Ordel of Romania beat Bob Carmichael

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Observer

American Roulette

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—I bought a gun. It seemed a very American thing to do, and, besides, it was my constitutional right.

I brought it home and put it in the kitchen drawer. I wanted it to be handy.

In case ravens dogs broke in just at dinner time and went for the hamburger.

Uncle Hal was nervous. We played pinocle in the kitchen most evenings, and I am a very bad loser. Sometimes I upset the kitchen table. Sometimes I smash jars of mayonnaise against the sink.

Uncle Hal said he wouldn't play pinocle anymore with a bad loser who kept a gun in the kitchen drawer. He said it was too dangerous. He said the gun could kill him.

"Pooh," I said. "Guns don't kill people. People do."

Uncle Hal still didn't like it. He said I could count him out on the pinocle that night.

I didn't like that one bit. I look forward to my pinocle at night, and I don't like being deprived of it by somebody who gets sore because I choose to exercise my constitutional rights.

I asked him if he was a Red or something.

He asked me if I was some kind of gun nut.

I said he'd better shut up and get the pinocle deck before I got mad and reported him to the National Rifle Association, which would crush him under tons of outraged mail.

Uncle Hal said anybody who had to have a gun in the kitchen must have a lot of doubts about his manhood.

It made me so mad I wanted to shoot him, but that would have proven he was right, and I hate to lose an argument. So I threw a jar of mayonnaise at him instead.

I missed.

"That puts it," said Uncle Hal. "You going down to the cellar and watch television."

"Pinocle," I shouted.

"Television," he insisted.

I said we would see about that.

Americana Show

Is Opened by The Smithsonian

WASHINGTON, June 5 (AP)—About 6,000 items of Americana have been mounted in a Bicentennial exhibition that opened yesterday at the Smithsonian Museum of History and Technology.

There are a cache of John Adams, the second U.S. President, a metal case in which rock samples were brought back from the moon and draft notations from the "Mass" composed by Leonard Bernstein for the 1971 opening of the John F. Kennedy Center.

There are Thomas Moran's "Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone," one of the United States' greatest landscape paintings, and the chairs in which Ulysses S. Grant and Robert E. Lee sat during the surrender of the Confederacy after the four-year Civil War in 1865. On a table is the white flag used as a symbol of surrender.

The exhibition is called "We the People" from President Lincoln's phrase in the Gettysburg Address, and it is a semi-permanent show, meaning that it will be on view for about 10 years.

and raced to the cellar and threw a jar of dill pickles through the television screen.

Uncle Hal laughed. "That was an idiotic thing to do," he said. "Now you won't be able to watch 'Kojak' any more."

I chased him back up the steps and started to strangle him.

"What's all this commotion?" asked Aunt Clara, putting down her National Enquirer.

I told her I was going to show Uncle Hal that it was people who killed people, and not guns.

"You'll never do it that way," Aunt Clara said. "He's too strong for you."

Sure enough, Uncle Hal broke my stranglehold and threw me against the wall.

"I tried to humiliate me, will you?" I cried, dashing to the kitchen for a carving knife and chasing Uncle Hal around the dinner table.

"You'll never do it that way," said Aunt Clara. "He's not only too fast for you, but that kitchen knife is so dull it wouldn't go through his necktie if you caught him."

I had an inspiration. I would poison him. I would pretend to recover my temper and offer him a glass of cream soda containing a large dose of rat poison.

"Where's the rat poison?" I asked Aunt Clara.

"Heavens," said Aunt Clara. "People don't just keep rat poison around the house. Rat poison isn't like guns."

Uncle Hal was glowing, just as he does when he wins at pinocle. I reached for the fireplace poker, but Aunt Clara pointed out that he was probably strong enough to take it away from me and give me a paddling with it before I could brain him.

"I was furious now. But I didn't know what to do."

"You could always shoot him," Aunt Clara said.

She was right. It was the only sure way. So I got off three fast shots.

"Not bad," Aunt Clara said, examining the damage. "Three harmless flesh wounds of the kind John Wayne used to get in the old war movies. With a little adhesive tape, he'll be back at the pinocle table in no time."

Having proven my point, I felt great. "I told you guns didn't kill people," Uncle Hal said.

"Not even people who win at pinocle?" he asked.

His sarcasm made me so mad I accidentally shot myself in the elbow and still can't throw a mayonnaise jar halfway across the room.

2 Million Letters Awaiting Nixon

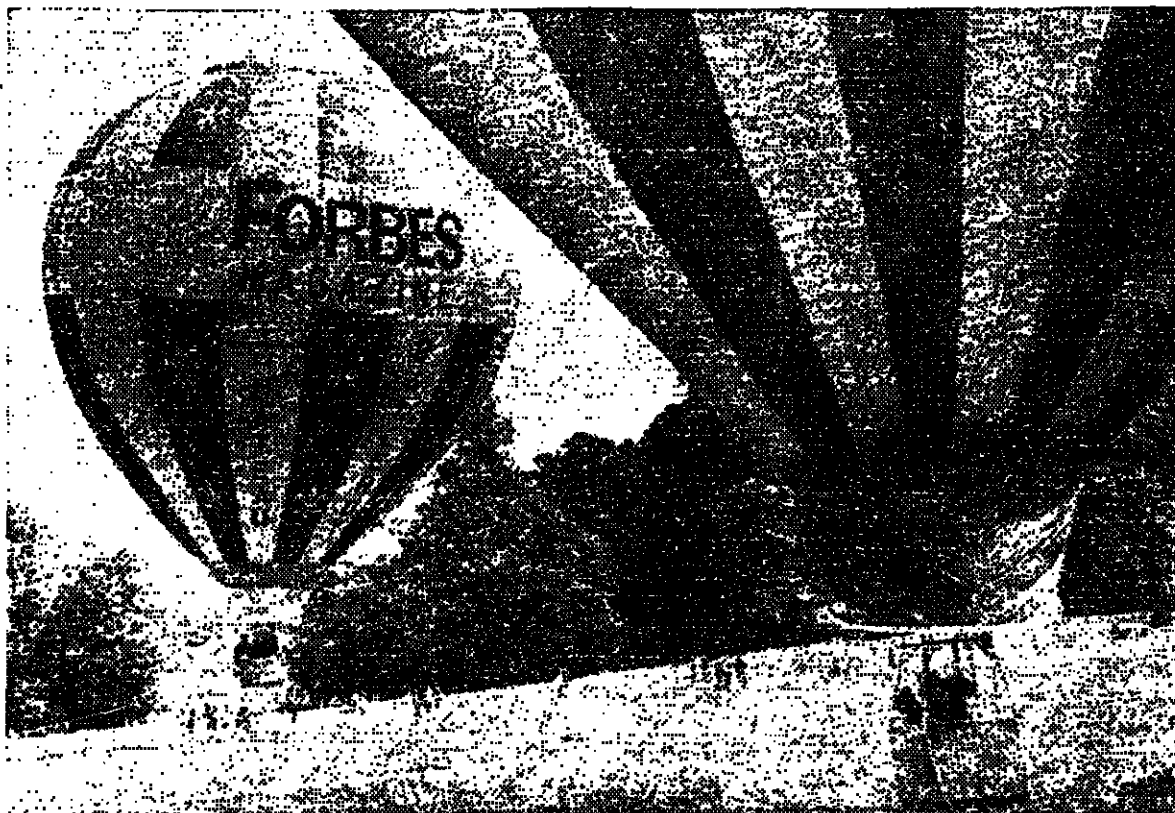
WASHINGTON, June 5 (UPI)—Former President Richard Nixon has a backlog of two million letters and letters, most of which he will never be able to answer because of congressional limits on his staff.

General Services Administrator Arthur Sampson said yesterday.

Mr. Sampson asked a House appropriations subcommittee to approve \$200,000 for the fiscal year 1976 for Mr. Nixon, including the \$60,000 pension, \$36,000 for staff and \$10,000 for postage.

The remainder would go for travel, office supplies and other expenses.

Mr. Sampson said Mr. Nixon's staff continues to arrive at a rate of 1,500 to 2,000 letters a week.



The 'Most Frivolous Endeavor' Man Can Enjoy

BALLEROY, France (UPI)—There have been suggestions that balloons were used in 17th-century Mexico or even that the ancient Egyptians invented them (the reasoning here being that since they invented everything else, why not balloons?), but it is generally conceded that the first manned hot-air-balloon ascent occurred in France in 1783, followed a few months later by the first gas balloon. "And neither type," said a balloonist's stuffering wife at an international balloon meet last weekend in Normandy, "has improved one bit since."

The gathering of balloonists from seven countries, mostly Parisians, tweedy chateaux and gawking locals, was there to celebrate the opening of the first international balloon museum which American businessman Malcolm Forbes inaugurated at the Chateau de Balleroy.

Balleroy, which Mr. Forbes bought in 1970, was built, beautifully, by François Mansart from 1626-36 and has everything a chateau should have, including tall trees and lively breezes, neither of which is much good for ballooning. And so on the gassy opening day, neither Mr. Forbes' balloon, which is named Chateau de Balleroy, nor those of his guests went up, though honor was saved toward dusk when the 82-year-old pioneering French balloonist, Charles Dollfus, whose clothes were brightly festooned with ballooning motifs, announced: "We fly."

Charles Dollfus' son, a distinguished French astronomer, then took off in his gas balloon with an aide and American aerospace scientist Tom Heintzschner and soared southwest, madly followed by two chase cars screeching past hedgerows and peasants gazing skyward. The balloon was found shortly after its triumphant landing in a pasture, surrounded by excited farmers, barking dogs, howling cattle and a wonderful air of joy, despite the fact that its drag line had temporarily cut the hamlet's electricity.

A tractor arrived to take the folded balloon and its wicker basket back to Balleroy, hands were shaken all around, the balloonists climbed into the chase cars, and everyone beamed a lot. Balloons make people very happy. As American balloonist Eugene Sprott observed earlier that day:

"Because you have no way of directing where you're going, balloons being non-directional, you automatically trespass on people's land. But people love balloons so intensely that it's a joyous act for them when you land on their property." In 350 flights Mr. Sprott has been threatened with a shotgun only once.

Ballooning is very happy people—the most enthusiastic, friendly people in the world, says Mr. Sprott, an enthusiastic, friendly Florida lawyer who took up ballooning five years ago, keeps his two balloons in his back yard and says the most important thing in ballooning is a sense of balance. His wife follows him in a jeep when he goes ballooning and picks him up wherever he lands when he has run out of hot air.

"Conjuring flying is the most fun," he says. "You can go over a field and skim through the tassels of corn."

Balloons are subject to the same laws as other aircraft and in the United States are supposed to keep to a minimum altitude of 400 feet except when taking off or landing.

"But balloonists are always in the process of taking off or landing," Mr. Sprott says, "so you're always at 50 feet, talking to the people on the ground."

"The most fun is to fly above tree level," Malcolm Forbes says. "Dogs bark and inevitably people ask you where you're going. Of course you don't know. You try not to sound flippant when you answer, 'Where the wind blows.'"

Last January Mr. Forbes, 55, made world headlines when he attempted to make the first balloon crossing of the Atlantic. "It's a little to have a destination in mind—your personal preference is France," Mr. Forbes said before takeoff, "but in ballooning one never knows."

One doesn't. The revolutionary 1,000-foot-high cluster of 13 balloons attached to a gondola encasing Mr. Forbes and Tom Heintzschner had reached an altitude of three inches when a gust of wind wrecked the project and would have, but for quick action by French scientist Jean-Pierre Pommerehne, killed its pilots.

Mr. Forbes is the sole owner of Forbes, Inc., which includes Forbes Magazine, a financial magazine founded by his father. Once described by Hubert Humphrey as "the Bob Hope of business publications," Malcolm Forbes contributes quirky editorials including one that said, in its entirety and to Forbes' lasting regret: "Balloons either leak or bust."



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PEOPLE: Victoria Fyodorova

To Marry U.S. Pilot

Russian film star Victoria Fyodorova will marry an American airline pilot, a member of her father's family announced Thursday in Jacksonville. The 28-year-old actress, who went to the United States in March to meet Adm. (ret.) Jackson Tate, the father she had never seen, will marry Fred Paul of Stamford, Conn., a pilot for Pan American World Airways. Tate's son Hugh said, "He's a fine gentleman, an ex-naval officer," said Tate. "I heartily approve." The elder Tate, who had a love affair with Victoria's mother, actress Zoya Fyodorova, in Moscow in 1945, earlier told reporters he knew of no marriage plans.

A state official said Wednesday in Somers, Conn., that a restaurant owner had the right to hire a waitress because he refused to shave her legs. His decision upheld the dismissal of Judith Quist, 27, who said she had not shaved her legs for five years and didn't know why she should if waiters didn't. The official, Neil Atlas, said that restaurateur Jerome Young had the right to impose grooming habits on his workers. Atlas said that neither state nor federal laws could support her claim to "freedom of expression by the elimination of a 'stereotype' 'shaven legs' that is typically female." Leg hair, and its length, is not to this tribunal a legally protected right under these statutes, Atlas ruled.

About a half dozen actors, actresses and film makers, including the Oscar-winning cinematographer, Haskell Wexler, have been subpoenaed to testify before a Los Angeles grand jury probing the reported making of a film on the terrorist Weather Underground—originally known as the Weathermen. In addition to Wexler, who won an Oscar in 1967 for his work on "Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?," documentarist Emile de Antonio has been ordered to appear before the jury. Wexler refused to comment on the grand jury proceedings because, as he told the Los Angeles Times, "there are a number of us involved and we haven't had time since they came from New York to discuss this."

De Antonio flew from New York to Los Angeles this week. Asked if he was making a film on the Weather Underground, Wexler said, "We were not making a film on that subject. The subject was a wider subject." One source said the inquiry surrounded a film reportedly made in Los Angeles in which the Weather Underground's titular leader, Bernardine Dorn, and three other fugitive members of the organization may have appeared.

President Ford took his daughter Susan's advice when he addressed her class at Eton Arms Academy in Bethesda, Md., Thursday. He made his comment about the subject too long, he didn't say any jokes, he didn't talk about her (except to reveal her advice), and he didn't talk about the way things were when he was her age. Instead, he gave the graduates a few tips on what lies ahead, citing new opportunities opening up for women. "The rough but rewarding task of your generation," he said, "will be to see that recent progress in equal opportunity becomes regular practice."

In an effort to erase the association of the Republican party with big money and Watergate, the GOP has commissioned a film called "Republicans Are People, Too," with actor Chuck Connors doing the introducing. He starts out, "And now a story of the monster that lives in Washington, the huge fantasti-

cally powerful organism that controls all our lives." But the "monster"—the federal government—gets short shrift in the film which, instead, concentrates on interviews with "average citizens."

The movie, to be seen on national TV, is one of a series of three costing \$250,000. Republican vice chairman Richard Olenchak comes on at the end to explain: "I know that when other people see that we Republicans are friendly folks very much like them, living right in the same neighborhood, they find that we also want a steady job, a good education for ourselves and our children, a decent home to live in and dignity in our old years. Heck, our kids play with their kids."

Norfolk Alexander Solzhenitsyn is doing research at Stanford (UPI). University school officials confirmed Thursday. "He does not want to be interviewed," said Richard Staar, director of the university's Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace where the Nobel prize-winner is working. "We're going to put out a press release after he leaves. I cannot discuss the matter with you."

A Harvard Medical School student is suing his school for withholding his diploma because he lied about his parents on his application form six years ago. Barry Brooks in his suit says that officials told him that the "main reason" his degree would be withheld for two years was because he said his parents were dead on his application form. His parents are still alive, the suit said. "His father is an alcoholic and his mother is a prostitute and he was ashamed to put this on the application."

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AMERICA CALLING

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